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Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME XL
NUMBER 8

CALGARY, ALBERTA
AUGUST, 1944

FORTIETH YEAR OF SERVICE TO WESTERN AGRICULTURE

INVASION MAKES MORE URGENT THE SAVING OF CIVILIAN GAS!

A Message to Canadian Motorists

THE invasion of Europe has thrown a vast and critical burden upon the petroleum resources of the United Nations.

In the first eight days of the campaign alone Allied aircraft flew 56,000 sorties. Many thousands of oil-burning warships and landing barges are shuttling ceaselessly across the Channel. Tanks, trucks, jeeps, mobile artillery, tractors, ambulances, by the thousands, are in action.

The driving power behind all this activity is petroleum—gasoline and fuels drawn from a dwindling crude oil supply. But—there is only so much oil. If existing supplies are to prove adequate, the most stringent economy of gasoline and fuel oil must be practised here at home.

Canada is able to produce only 15% of her own gas and oil needs. The remainder must be imported from the common pool of the United Nations and the bulk of this is shipped here by tankers. Critical manpower is needed to produce our gasoline and oil. Precious lives and precious ships must be risked to deliver it to our shores.

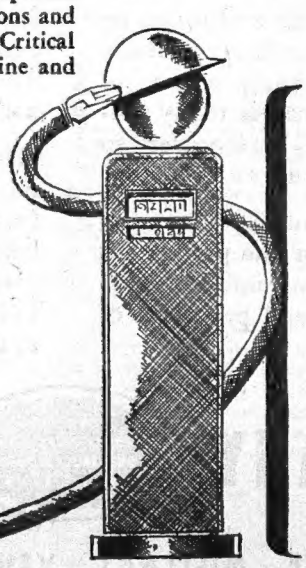
Invasion, and the difficulties of supply and transportation are not our only problems. Right here in Canada gas and oil are needed in enormous quantities for vital war purposes. The Commonwealth Air Training Plan has consumed as much as 548,000 gallons in a single day. Canada's Navy—expanded since war began from 15 ships to 650—consumes over 2,150,000 gallons every week. Army training, war plant operation, food production, essential trucking—all are huge consumers of gasoline and petroleum products.

Gasoline is ammunition—ammunition of which we have all too little. To waste a gallon of it is a crime against our fighting men.

LESS CIVILIAN GAS MEANS MORE "FIGHTING GAS" FOR THE FORCES

AN ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY, HONOURABLE C. D. HOWE, MINISTER

FMS-14



A ... ons ... the Gasoline Shortage

How much gasoline was consumed during the 54 days of pre-invasion bombing? . . . More than 200,000,000 gallons.

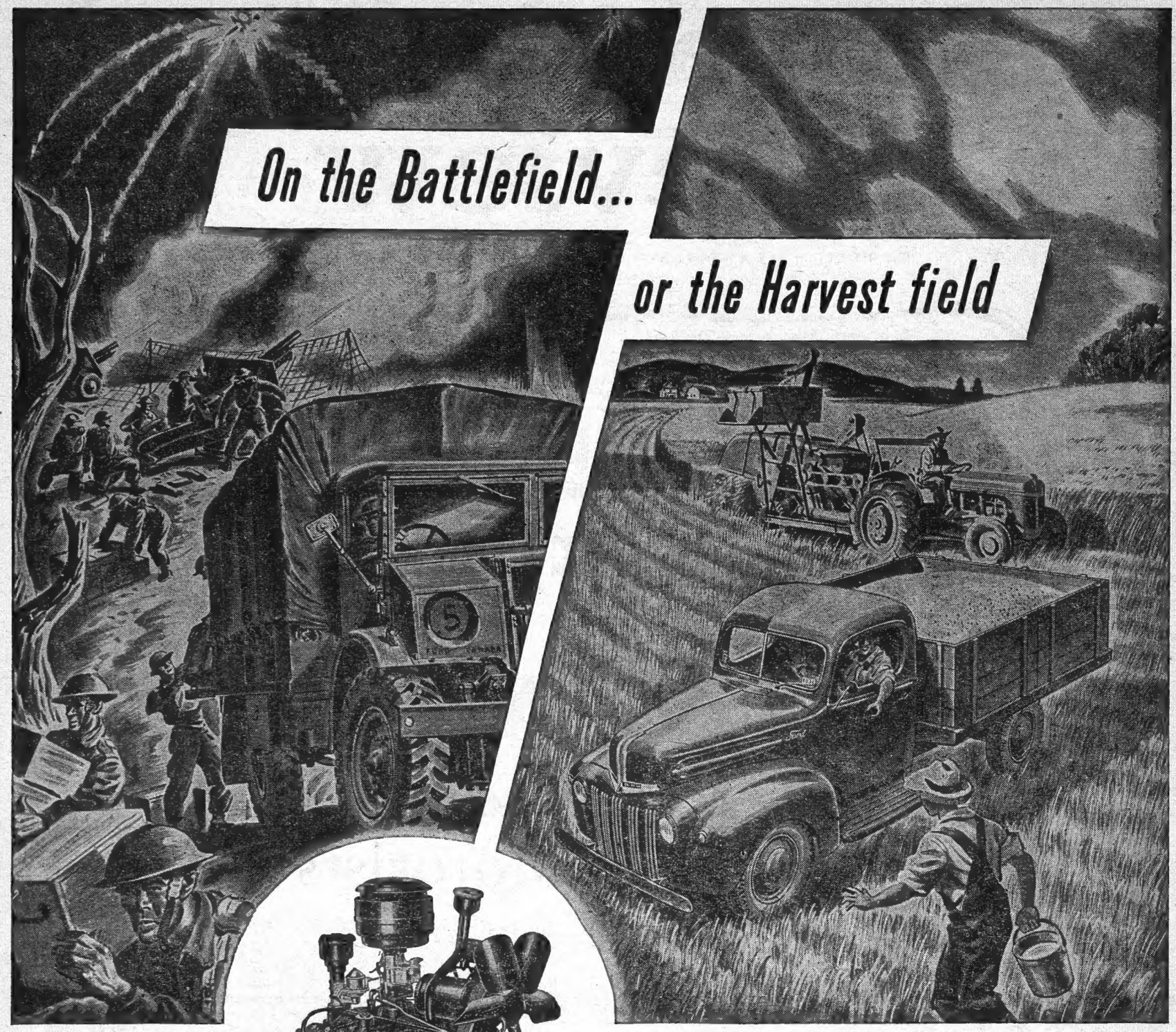
How much fuel oil does a battleship take in one refueling? . . . Enough to heat an average house for 350 years.

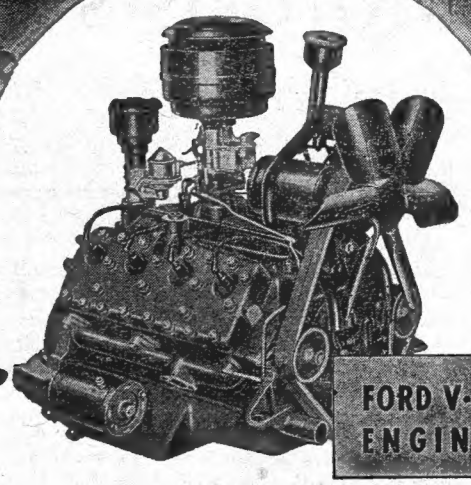
How much fuel does one armoured division consume in every five miles of advance? . . . 10,000 gallons.

How many gallons of petroleum products are required to supply the needs of 500,000 European invasion troops for a week? . . . Over 25,000,000 gallons.

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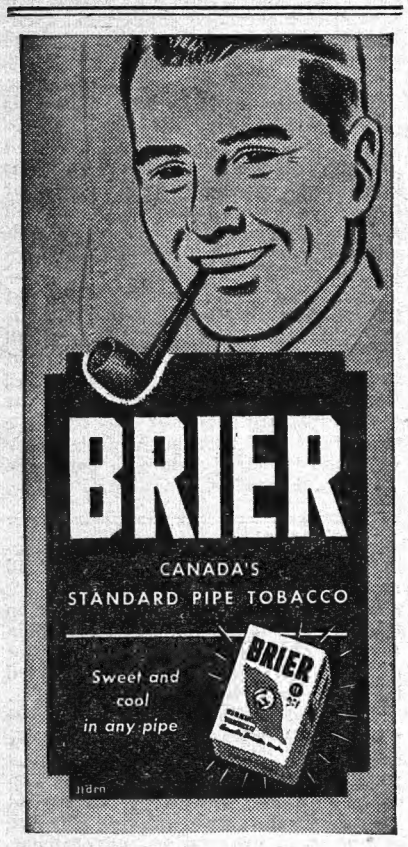
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BUILDING FARM HOMES

By R. J. DEACHMAN

WE were driving along a country road in Saskatchewan. I hadn't said a word for ten minutes—my friend also was silent. I was looking at the farm houses, looking and saying nothing. Then I gave tongue: "What this country needs is a design for a farm home which will fit into the landscape, provide utility, efficiency and comfort and all the other things which go to make a house a home."

My friend is a hard-bitten Scot, who knows this country as a father knows the face of his child. We had reached a height, giving a good view of the country. He pulled the car off to the side of the road and stopped. "I have been thinking of that for the last ten years," he said. "Look over the valley. There are some good homes, measured by cost, but we have not yet a basic design which could be modified to suit conditions, a farm home to be remembered—one to which sons and daughters of the soil would look back, in later years, and say, 'that was indeed a home'."

It was a lovely day. Some rain had fallen and the grey-eyed dust looked up, licked it in and then lay quiet. The grass was warm in the sun, the big white clouds drifted high above, their shadows chasing each other across the fields of growing grain. Back now to that design for a farm home. I asked my friend if it could be done by the government. He gave me a flat negative. "This," he said, "must be a product of Saskatchewan or Manitoba or Alberta or any other province which takes it up. The Provincial governments, the agricultural colleges, the universities, the schools, the press should lend a hand, not forgetting, for a moment, the women who have every right to speak their minds on plans to lessen work and shorten steps, but it must not be a government effort alone—let it come from the people.

"Suppose we find first, 100 of the best farm homes in each province, there are some good ones—start from that point. They will represent the effort of men and women who have ideas. Examine these—find ways to make them better. Then offer prizes, not big ones, but many of them, some of $10 for school children with top prizes of $1,000 each for selected designs. There would be professional as well as amateur plans, so as to permit science and common sense to merge in the ultimate effort. Then we would have special suggestions regarding heating, ventilation, insulation, sanitation, water supply, the setting of the home."

The real goal is better homes at lower costs—we were in agreement on that point. To succeed the price must be brought within range of those who are to live in them. We are not thinking of big homes only, small ones are just as important. Desires determine destiny. If we wish for certain things we will attain them—if, only, we add to wishes the will to work.

Where are we to get the money for these prizes and for the other costs of this programme? There must be a way. It should not be difficult to find. Those who would benefit would be interested—builders, suppliers, organized labor, bankers—everybody should be interested. We have the ability to design an efficient farm home, to be built at a price the farmer can afford. You see it's a double problem, a good house, a right price. Let's get busy at it!

• • •

Markets Major Problem

AGRICULTURE in North America has increased its production tremendously during the war years. The increase in Canadian production has been at least 40 per cent and possibly more, in face of the fact that some 400,000 men have left the farms for the armed services or industrial work. There has also been a very substantial increase in production on the farms of the United States.

Of course, favorable weather has been an important factor in increased farm production but the fact remains that with adequate markets, the farmers of this country can increase their production to an amazing degree. Given adequate help and all the implements and machinery they need they can readily surpass the production of the war years.

The question arises as to what can be done with all this production in peace time. Sir Arthur Salter, formerly general secretary of the reparation commission operating after the last war, said in 1981: I believe that if there had never been a general economic depression at all, and never an industrial depression, and never a war, we should still have had about this period an agricultural depression. The mechanization which we know so much better in the industrial field has now been applied to agriculture too, but there are great differences between the mechanization of agriculture and of industry. Each has the same result of immensely increasing the yield per human unit, but in one case it is possible to increase the demand correspondingly. A desire for industrial products is practically illimitable. The human stomach, however, is not so elastic. Generally speaking, a man does not eat more in bulk although he may eat more money when he becomes richer. On the whole, in advanced countries a man eats a little less grain as he becomes better off.

The main post-war problem in Canada will be the finding of overseas markets for surplus farm products. For a comparatively brief period relief requirements will take most of the surplus produced. After that the nation will be faced with a more critical problem, namely, the finding of markets in Europe and Asia for the surplus food production of Canadian farmers.—The Budget.

• • •

Eggs Appreciated

THE following is an extract from a press report issued by the British Ministry of Food to the British people regarding the high quality of Canadian dried eggs used in Britain:—

If ever you sigh for a fresh egg as you reach for the familiar brown packet of dried eggs from Canada, bring this picture to your mind. In Canada there are several full-time egg-drying plants. In these there stand at long tables, rows of girls in immaculate white uniforms. The only thing these girls do is break eggs—real eggs such as you dream about. Before them are steel trays, each about the size of a bake-pan. Across the top of each tray is a metal bridge with a knife-like edge. The girls break the eggs on the bridge and let the contents drop into a cup where they are examined.

Then the broken egg passes through mixers, sieves, and clarifiers, emerging from them as a smooth, yellowish liquid resembling rich cream. This liquid is poured into stainless steel storage vats maintained at a constant temperature of 40 degrees F. From here the liquid is pumped under pressure of 4,000 pounds per square inch through a pipe, through which a pin could not pass, and is blown in a fine spray into a large metal cone 50 feet high. On the opposite side, hot air is driven in. The moisture in the spray is immediately turned into steam and the substance drops to the bottom of the cone in the form of powder.

So, continues the British Ministry to the British people, next time you prepare an omelette or scrambled eggs from the well-known Canadian packet, don't think of it as some sort of egg substitute. Think back a bit to those girls in immaculate white who a short time before were relieving you of the effort of removing the shell from your eggs.

Canada sends to Britain about 50 million dozen eggs every year.

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Alberta Leaders State Farm Programs

Responding to invitations from the Farm and Ranch Review, leaders of three of the four contesting political groups in Alberta's August 8 provincial election outline their intentions respecting agriculture as follows:

★ ★ ★

Hon. Ernest C. Manning, Social Credit

THE Social Credit government is seeking a two-fold mandate from the people of Alberta on August 8.

First, it is our desire to continue the work we have been doing to develop and expand the numerous progressive policies which we have adopted in respect to agriculture, health, education, welfare and labor relations which have placed this province in the lead in such matters throughout all Canada. We also wish to carry to completion the far-reaching program which we have launched in connection with post-war reconstruction and which includes security of land tenure under private ownership for farmers, rural electrification upon which a start has been made, a housing plan and a settlement system for returned men.

Second, we ask the people of Alberta to give us a mandate approving the continuation of our efforts to carry out Social Credit reforms in the financial field in order to bring about an orderly and democratic reform of the economic system to ensure economic security with full freedom for all Canadians as a right of citizenship. Such must be the basis of post-war Canada if, out of the bloodshed and suffering of this war, is to emerge a new civilization worthy of our Christian ideals.

Readers of the Farm and Ranch Review are well acquainted with the efforts which the Social Credit government have put forward to improve the lot of the farmer. The continuation of our work in this regard may be summarized as follows:

1. Parity prices for all farm products at the point of delivery.

2. A fair and equitable adjustment of all farm debts.

3. Proper and effective security of land tenure for farmers who own their land.

4. Proper credit facilities to enable farmers to finance production.

5. Rural electrification under a Provincial Power Commission.

It is a basic truth of Social Credit that the government must carry out the will of the people and this principle has been put into effective action by the Social Credit government in Alberta to a degree unequalled anywhere in Canada, but it is our further desire to continue to extend these services which the people want—livestock improvement and marketing policies, district agriculturist services, co-operatives, poultry improvement and marketing, health services, travelling clinics and health units, nursing services, improved and extended educational facilities, and more and better roads, the program for which has been interrupted by the war.

The Social Credit government is pledged to continue its battle for reform in establishing a complete and properly functioning democracy. It is implacably opposed to all forms of state domination and regimentation such as are being advocated by Socialists and which eventually lead to dictatorship.

The farmers of Alberta are the best informed electorate in Canada. In the past they have given leadership to all other parts of Canada. We feel that they will show their approval of all we have done and have tried to do for them especially and for the province as a whole and that, on August 8 they will renew their mandate to carry on.

—Hon. Ernest C. Manning, Premier.

★ ★ ★

James H. Walker, Independent Citizens

THE Independent party offers to Alberta farmers a policy that will provide for expanding markets, the provision of short and long term credits for agriculture, the encouragement of farm co-operatives, the development of industrial uses for surplus farm products, the construction of irrigation projects and the restriction of further farm settlement to proven areas with ready access to markets, roads, railways and other such facilities.

The Independent party will inaugurate a policy of rural electrification, of modernization of farm homes, of providing more practical education for rural youth who intend to stay on farms, and of providing community centers and recreation grounds in rural areas.

The Independent party strongly supports the principle of parity prices for agriculture, the maintainence of floor prices for agricultural products, particularly during the immediate post-war years, and the granting of representation to agriculture on all government commissions and boards which have the responsibility of selling or grading farm products.

The key to farm prosperity in Alberta rests in the extension of markets for farm production. The Independent party believes that vigorous efforts must be made to insist that Canada's fiscal policy must be directed towards freer trade with the rest of the world, and particularly with Great Britain. Tinkering with money, or nationalizing businesses or land will profit nothing if broad export markets are not available.

The Independent party believes that the encouragement of farm co-operatives is of primary importance, because such organizations improve the lot of the farmers.

The Independent party will restore the credit of this great and rich province—the only province in Canada to be listed as a defaulter. This restoration of credit will mean that the province can borrow money cheaply for a program of extensive development. Taxes will not have to be raised as has been the case in the past nine years, when capital expenditures had to be financed from taxation.

With restored credit Alberta can go ahead with the development of irrigation projects, urban and rural home construction and improvement, the building of hard surfaced market roads and trunk highways, and rural electrification.

With destroyed credit capital cannot be induced to come here to start new industries for chemurgical and other industries. The Independents will rectify that condition.

The Independent party will develop further the municipal hospital plan (started over 30 years ago) and other medical and dental services provided by other governments since then.

The Independent party does not promise all sorts of wild, impossible schemes. The experiences of past years should teach the farmers to discount such extravagant promises. But the Independents will provide efficient, economical, progressive government, with particular attention to farm problems.

All the gains that farmers have made in the past have been due largely to the farmers' own efforts, through their own organizations, and not the politicians. The Independent party has no ambitions to gain federal power and so will be able to work in close harmony with federal authority.

The Independent group are not visionaries with political ambitions. They are a group of practical men . . . farmers, ranchers, businessmen . . . who seek a return to commonsense, decency and efficiency in the government of this great province.

The money that the Alberta government spends comes mainly from agriculture. The Independents want to give farmers of Alberta full value for their money.

★ ★ ★

E. E. Roper, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation

SECURITY of tenure for the farmer and his family on their family farm is the basis of the CCF farm program. This was the principle set out in the first manifesto of our movement in Regina in 1933. It has not been changed.

Our definition of social ownership is ownership by the people of the means by which they live. So far as the farms of Canada are concerned, this is accomplished by individual ownership.

But while the farmer of Canada can socially own the farms by each individually owning one, they cannot individually own a packing plant, a dairy or a flour mill. If they are to own these other important means by which they live, they can only do so through public or co-operative ownership. This is another important part of the CCF program.

Last year the government of Alberta collected $28,000,000 in revenue. Of this amount $531,000, or less than 2 cents out of each tax dollar, was spent by the Department of Agriculture. In a province in which the basic factor in our economy is agriculture, that is not good enough.

There are things crying out to be done to assist the agricultural industry, things which cannot in most cases be done by individuals, but which can be done by the people working together through their government. I enumerate some of them:

1. Large government herds of the best varieties of beef and dairy cattle should be established with the objective of eventually eliminating scrub stock from Alberta farms. The animals should be raised and supplied to farmers at cost of production. The economic advantage of such a plan to the whole province would be enormous. The additional return to the individual farmer might very well be sufficient to take care of his year's taxes.

2. The adoption of a similar principle with respect to seed grain with the objective of permitting farmers to dispose of all grain which is not of the best quality and variety, not keeping any of it for seed, and to supply high quality seed to them at current grain prices.

3. Improvement of veterinary services to prevent the spread of diseases which are becoming prevalent because of the great increase in livestock population.

4. Rural electrification based on the public ownership of the provincial power system. One of the first acts of a CCF government will be to take over the Calgary Power Company plants and lines. The very large profits now going to private shareholders who do not live in Alberta will be used by a CCF government to extend power lines into rural areas. Alberta is now the most backward province in Canada with respect to rural electrification. We intend to remedy that situation by quick, decisive action.

The annual conventions of the CCF make our party platform. At the last convention of the Alberta CCF, in November, 1943, out of 314 delegates in attendance, 262 were farmers or farmers' wives.

The CCF farm program is, therefore, made by farmers for farmers.

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ALBERTA'S PROVINCIAL ELECTION

On August 8 voters in the province of Alberta will choose the administration that is to guide the province's affairs for the next five years. That period will embrace the first part, it is to be hoped all, of what is loosely referred to as "post war reconstruction". Even the most optimistic of us realize some difficult problems lie ahead to be met and mastered. Transition from war to peace is never an easy procedure and the gigantic proportions of this war promise large-scale peace-time problems to be solved even within the limited jurisdiction of a Canadian province. The polling on August 8 therefore, dwarfs earlier elections in its significance. How best can Albertans prepare now to meet these issues of tomorrow ?, which of the four contesting political groups in this provincial election is possessed of the greatest potentialities for service to all of the people of Alberta during the next five years ? These are questions of prime importance.

The *Review* has invited the leaders of the three major political groups, Social Credit, Independent Citizens and Co-operative Commonwealth Federation to place before its readers their views and their intentions concerning the treatment of agriculture. What, the *Review* asked these leaders, is the program for agriculture of your political group ? Their replies appear on page four; each should be carefully studied by every voter.

It is an unfortunate truth that the campaigns preceding provincial elections too often are used as opportunities for the exposition of all manner of political thought. These often run beyond the gamut of provincial matters (and it is these only that are at issue in provincial elections) across the wide field of national affairs, and on occasion, into the realm of international events. Small wonder the voter becomes confused; it is the intention of some that he be kept in that state.

As the people of Alberta approach their election day they well might keep in plain view a few facts. The first is that theirs is an agricultural province, the site of 103,000 farmsteads. These 103,000 farms are engaged in the production of field crops and livestock. The value of the annual production of these products in these war years is in the neighborhood of three hundred and fifty million dollars. That is big business and it is far and away Alberta's biggest business.

Now what are the thoughts and hopes of those who live and work on these 103,000 farms ? They believe they are entitled to, and they seek, as high a standard of living as any other group of citizens. They demand fair prices for the products they produce in order that they may buy their own requirements, provide for their families, for education, build reserves for illness, keep out of debt and own their own land. They take the position they are entitled to more of the good things of life than usually are found in urban districts—hospitals, electricity, telephones,



modern schools, good roads, and those cultural phases of life that so often are absent in the country. The representative farm person lives in a poorer house than the average town person, without running water and bathroom, without electric power. How long, the farmer asks, is pioneering going to continue in rural Alberta ?

These are pointed questions, and out of them a good deal of political capital is being made. From here on, lives of happiness and ease will be secured if only the people will vote for the right political party, they are being told.

This is a good time to emphasize a fact that appears to be forgotten by many; it is, that no political party has a corner on the milk of human kindness—on the desire to improve the lot of those in the working classes, be these rural or urban. Any provincial government during its term of office should do everything possible to improve the economic positions of its farm people; to raise their standard of living. These matters are not the perogative of any particular school of political thought, they are the ambitions and desires of all, and for that reason they should not be made election issues.

This too is apparent—that for the service of the people of Alberta only a limited sum of money is annually available. That sum is taken from them in the form of taxes. The total is in the neighborhood of twenty-five million dollars a year. The real issue in the coming election is, which of the contesting groups will do the best job of administering this amount? Which, judged by the experience and viewpoint of its candidates, is likely to spend this amount of money each year with the maximum resulting benefit to the greatest number? The greatest number in Alberta are farm people, so the question resolves into these simple terms—which group is closest to the farmer ?

One of the legitimate criticisms against some of the political parties in Alberta's provincial elections is the large number of non-farmers who offer themselves as candidates. No man knows the problems of farming, and the likely solutions, better than a practical farmer, particularly one who has served his municipality as councillor or reeve, his own farm organizations as delegate or director. Such men have provincial viewpoints. They know the problems and they know the hurdles that have to be scaled. They are practical. A government composed of such men, interested not in the wide field of politics and the affiliations of provincial groups with national parties,— men interested solely in the administration of the affairs of the province of Alberta, particularly as these apply to the business of farming and farm living,—that is the need. It has been the need in every election since 1921 though lately it has become obscured.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

There is no farm subject receiving more attention at the present time in discussions of post-war activity than the electrification of the farm. At farmers' meetings demands for the development of a rural electrification system constantly are heard; the experience of some of the eastern provinces and northern states of the Union are being avidly studied and comparisons with conditions in these and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are being made. Certainly the farmer and his wife are today electricity conscious.

In one community in central Alberta during the past few weeks a program for the electrifying of several hundred farms has been developed. If all goes well, a start will soon be made; this project well may provide a blueprint from which the extension of rural electrification can be planned across the western prairies.

The West is a country of great distances. Here it seems is the major problem before those who want our farms electrified. The units to which the power is to be applied are scattered.

As a service to its readers the *Review* has arranged for the publication of a series of articles by an authority who has made a long and intensive study of this subject. Professor Andrew Stewart, of the department of economics, University of Alberta, probably has done more research into farm electrification than any other man in this territory. He has amassed a great deal of valuable data and from this some practical conclusions may be drawn.

The first of Professor Stewart's articles will appear in the September issue of the *Review*.

"FLOOR" PRICES

Intention to bring into the House of Commons within the next two or three weeks legislation designed to create "floor" prices for farm products in the post-war period has been announced by the Minister of Agriculture. No single piece of legislation will do more to stabilize the farming industry than this, and it is to be hoped the machinery envisaged in the forthcoming legislation will fully meet the need.

The *Review* will have something to say concerning this important matter when the text of the legislation is available. At the moment it is pertinently to state however, that machinery to buy farm products after the prices of same have fallen below certain levels is entirely too negative to be successful. This, some correspondents from Ottawa suggest, is the basis of the proposed plan. It is to be hoped they are wrong.

FARMS WANTED

The Director, The Veterans' Land Act, is interested in obtaining particulars of farms varying in size from a quarter section or more, with a high proportion under cultivation or arable, carrying productive soil and equipped with habitable buildings and a satisfactory water supply, favorably located in regard to markets, school, and social services.

Lands of the above type are required for the re-establishment of veterans of the Canadian Active Service Forces and the Director is prepared to purchase outright for cash such lands as are found suitable for this purpose.

For the guidance of all owners of land who may be interested in this advertisement the following quotation from The Veterans' Land Act 1942, is important:—

"No person, firm or corporation shall be entitled to charge or collect as against or from any other person, firm or corporation any fee or commission or advance of price for services rendered in the sale of any land made to the Director, whether for the finding or introducing of a buyer or otherwise."

PLEASE STATE SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE, AND MERIDIAN.

Address replies to the District Superintendent, The Veterans' Land Act for the Province in which the land offered is situate, i.e.,

MANITOBA—Dominion Public Bldg., Main and Water Sts., Winnipeg.
SASKATCHEWAN—Room 611, Federal Building, Saskatoon.
ALBERTA—Blowey-Henry Bldg., 9901 Jasper Ave., Edmonton.

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The Purposes of Pool Elevators

While Alberta Pool Elevators is an efficient, large-scale business enterprise, it is also something more.

It is a creation of the agricultural co-operative movement, and as such is closely knit to the men and women on the land who believe in the principles of co-operation.

Agricultural co-operation has two sides which, balancing each other, give the movement strength. One side is the commercial and the other side is the social.

The commercial side is to be regarded as a means to the end of improving the living conditions of rural people. The social purpose is to raise the cultural standard of farm people and prepare them to assume their full share of responsibility in the country's life.

The major function of the Alberta Wheat Pool and its Pool elevators is to give support to the natural aspirations of Alberta farm people for more secure, comfortable and happier farm homes.

Every Pool elevator may be said to be a sentinel guarding the marketing interests of the grain producer in the locality. It also serves as a link connecting all parts of a great democratic movement, working on behalf of the men and women engaged in Canada's basic industry.

Alberta Pool Elevators

Champions Named at Calgary

IN several sections of the livestock showings at the Calgary Exhibition and Stampede quality was superior to that of any other year, many authorities agree. Calgary had an excellent livestock show. Competition was keen and the judges were required to get down to the fine points in making their final placings.

Championship animals in all of the livestock classes were as follows:

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

Males

Grand Champion—Cravens Revolution Model, Kenneth Holt, Craven, Sask.
Reserve Grand Champion — Cravens Revolution Thickset, Kenneth Holt.

Females

Grand Champion—Cravens Revolution Pet, Kenneth Holt
Reserve Grand Champion — Cravens Revolution Lady 2nd, Kenneth Holt.

Herefords

Males

Grand Champion—Bright Mixer, 164807, W. J. Edgar, Innisfail, Alta.
Reserve Grand Champion—Perfection Domino L.R.D. 155458, W. J. Edgar.

Females

Grand Champion—Belle Donald 217th, 166229, Chas. Bull & Sons, Calgary.
Reserve Grand Champion—Miss Baldwin Stanway, L.R.D. 166, 136332, W. J. Edgar, Innisfail.

Shorthorns

Males

Grand Champion—Glenburn Invincible 261725, F. H. Deacon & Son.
Reserve Grand Champion—Sunnyhill Edwin 14th 269561, W. E. Parker & Sons.

Females

Grand Champion—Lady Dorothy 5th, 32221, W. E. Parker & Sons.
Reserve Grand Champion—Glenburn Marigold 5th, F. H. Deacon & Son.

Holsteins

Males

Grand Champion—Westland Hayden Monarch, Hays & Co., Calgary.
Reserve Grand Champion—Str. R.H.K. Sir Hengerveld, Hays & Jensen, Calgary.

Females

Grand Champion—Tuxedo Rag Apple Nettie, B. E. Hosford, Edmonton.
Reserve Grand Champion—Daleford Tilly Inka May, Hays & Co., Calgary

Jerseys

Males

Grand Champion—Lindell Lady's Royal, Bella Vista Estates, Milner, B.C.
Reserve Grand Champion—Lindell Gelinthas Royal Pride, Walter Hughes, Calgary.

Females

Grand Champion—Mountain View Jesters Molly, F. Yeabsley, Calgary.
Reserve Grand Champion—Lindell Solitude Jewell, Fairmead Farm.

Ayrshires

Males

Grand Champion — G. Ch. Sycamore Gold Coin, 224305, J. A. Hodgson, Forest Lawn, Calgary.
Reserve Grand Champion—Sylvancrest Gay Lad, 275918, A. C. Anderson, Calgary.

Females

Grand Champion — Strathview Butter Baby, Mrs. Agnes Steele, Neptune, Sask.
Reserve Grand Champion—Sylvancrest Bunty, A. C. Anderson, Calgary.

SWINE

Yorkshires

Boars

Grand Champion—Kathryn IY, William Hudson, Kathryn, Alta.
Reserve Grand Champion — Okotoks Prince 21X, W. Fowler, Airdrie, Alta.

Tamworths

Boars

Grand Champion—Ranche Rupert 3X, C. W. Lang, Okotoks, Alta.
Reserve Grand Champion — Okotoks Golden Gloss, 15Y, C. W. Lang, Okotoks, Alta.

Sows

Grand Champion—Okotoks Gloss, 67X, C. W. Lang.
Reserve Grand Champion — Okotoks Golden Gloss 12Y, C. W. Lang.

SHEEP

Southdowns

Rams

Champion—Fowler 7V, C. W. Fowler, Airdrie, Alta.
Reserve Champion — Rockville 90W, P. J. Rock & Sons, Drumheller, Alta.

Ewes

Champion—Annandale 4X, Tom Hudson, Kathryn, Alta.
Reserve Champion—Fowler C.W. 19W, C. W. Fowler, Airdrie, Alta.

Shropshires

Rams

Champion—Allonby 6X, 100853, J. H. Allonby, Forest Lawn, Alta.

Ewes

Champion—Allonby 7X, 10854, J. H. Allonby, Forest Lawn, Alta.

Suffolks

Rams

Champion—C.P.R. Farm 27X, Viner Farms, Strathmore, Alta.
Reserve Champion — Rockville 102Y, P. J. Rock & Sons.

Ewes

Champion—Watson V, 6Y, Victor Watson, Airdrie, Alta.
Reserve Champion—Morrin 64Y, A. C. B. Grenville, Morrin, Alta.

Hampshires

Rams

Champion—B. H. A. McDonald 141U, B. H. A. McDonald, Champion, Alta.
Reserve Champion—McDonald B.H.A. 6X, B. H. A. McDonald.

Ewes

Champion—Ch. McDonald, B.H.A. 9W, B. H. A. McDonald.
Reserve Champion—C.P.R. 105Y, Viner Farms.

HORSES

Clydesdales

Males

Grand Champion—Royal Maxwell, 29788, R. A. Allan, Conrich, Alta.
Reserve Grand Champion—Glenwood Sensation, 29853, C. Dunham, Fairlight, Sask.

Females

Grand Champion—Strathmore Queen, 62191, J. S. Thomson, Midnapore, Alta.

(Continued on page 23)

Ford-Canada Vice-Pres.



HENRY FORD II, was elected a vice-president of Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, at a recent directors' meeting. At the annual meeting of the company in April of this year he was elected a director. Edsel Ford, his father, held the office of chairman of the board of Ford Canada at the time of his death in May, 1943. Henry Ford II, is executive vice-president of Ford Motor Company, Dearborn, Michigan. He is 27 years old and served two and a half years as a U.S. Navy Lieutenant. He is now on inactive status.

Lengthening Life Of Tractor

By J. K. MacKENZIE, B.S.A.

IN the present emergency when tractors are required for war purposes and the labor, materials and factory space used in their manufacture are so urgently required for other purposes, it is evident that few new tractors will be available for agricultural uses for the duration of the war. It may even happen that replacements for worn or broken parts will be unobtainable. Considering the historical fact that the tractor was primarily an agricultural power unit in general farm use for many years before its adoption by the loggers, the road builders and the military authorities, this may seem like an unjustified discrimination against agriculture. Tractors were in common use on prairie farms where their owners paid the heavy cost of eliminating the many "bugs" which infested the early machines, in the years in which highway and railway contractors constituted a good market for hay and oats, and the directors of military strategy apparently could envisage no more efficient method of moving guns and other heavy impedimenta than that of using horses.

Now that the tractor is reasonably trouble-free, the people who constituted the only tractor market during the long years of "proving and improving" are expected to go back to horses when their present tractors are worn out.

This situation makes it a practical certainty that the tractors now on farms will be operated up to the limits of durability. How to prolong the useful life of these tractors now becomes a matter of importance equalling the market price of wheat and hogs, the timeliness of rain and whether or not "It'll go below freezing" some cloudless night in August. How to prolong the useful life of these tractors should be a matter of interest not only to the owners of tractors, but also to the user of almost any farm product who has an interest in acquiring an unrationed supply at anything near the current price. When the farm tractors are worn out, and no new ones are eligible, production costs will rise and total production will fall off.

While replacement parts are available almost any tractor possessing four wheels, a crankcase and a transmission housing can be re-built so that it will work. If replacements become unavailable then tractors with poor compression and worn transmissions are of no more value than is a horse suffering from spavin, heaves, overwork or old age.

The owner of a fairly recent tractor which is still in good operating condition can do much toward prolonging its usefulness. Conversely he can do much toward hastening the day in which he must invest money in horses, harness and veterinary service; and, in the event that this fact has been forgotten, there is no "year's guarantee against defective workmanship or parts" attached to the sale of horses.

Lubrication System

In a modern tractor engine, oil is forced to all bearings by a pressure pump. From certain bearings, principally the whirling connecting-rod bearings, oil is sprayed on the cylinder walls. During operation these walls, and the oil on these walls, are exposed to the flame of burning fuel. It is to be expected that some of this oil will burn and some of it does burn. The only way in which this oil-burning can be prevented is to use an oil so heavy that the rotating parts of the engine are unable to spray it on the cylinder walls. In such case there will be no protective film of oil between the piston rings and the cylinder walls, a condition which will result in speedy wear and the destruction of compression.

When the engine is stopped the cylinders and pistons are hot, and the oil is hot and free-flowing. By the time the engine has cooled off only a very thin film of oil is left on the cylinder walls. Overnight the oil cools and thickens in the crankcase so that for a short time after starting the engine, no new oil gets to the cylinder walls. Gradually the engine heats up and the oil thins to the point at which it can be sprayed on the walls. During this interval, between the time of starting and the time when the oil becomes thin enough to spray, the single thin oil film left from the time of previous operation has been subjected to continued assault from burning fuel charges. If any of this film is unburned by the time fresh oil arrives then there is little or no wear. It should be understood that practically all of the wear which results in lost compression happens in this critical interval between the time of starting and the time when the oil becomes sufficiently thin so that it can spray on the cylinder walls. Anything that can be done toward shortening this interval is worth doing at any time and is particularly worth doing under the present circumstances.

During the season of field operations temperatures are never very low. Therefore the use of an oil light enough so that at least one pint per day is burned in the average 25 H.P. engine, is a reasonable safeguard. Apart from this the operator should see to it that the engine is heated as quickly as possible and that it stays hot during operation. When distillate is burned in an engine possessing a compression ratio suitable for the burning of distillate, the engine should not only be started on gasoline. It should be heated on gasoline. If the distillate is turned on before the engine is hot the incomplete burning of the distillate will result in the unburned portions washing down the cylinder walls. This will help to remove the oil film and make the loss of compression a certainty.

All modern tractor engines are equipped with a gauge which records the temperature of the cooling water. A reasonably safe rule is to see that this gauge records a temperature of 160 degrees within the shortest possible time after starting the tractor, and that during the time of operation it ranges between 160 and 180 degrees. To do this may mean the partial or complete covering of the radiator and possibly the pre-heating of the cooling water. These are bothersome chores, but they shorten the "danger interval" that follows starting and prolong the useful life of the engine.

The recent increase in the feeding of farm-processed grain has resulted in more winter operation of tractors. Generally the cooling system is filled with hot water as an aid to easier starting. This has little immediate effect on the crankcase oil, and in winter weather the "danger interval" is likely to be prolonged to a point at which considerable damage is sustained. Keeping the tractor in a heated building is one way of avoiding this damage. Another is to drain the crankcase at the conclusion of each run. On feed-grinding day pre-heat the oil so that it goes into the crankcase bubbling hot. This is one certain way of short-circuiting the danger interval and is worthy of serious consideration during the colder intervals of Spring and Fall.

Getting the engine hot as quickly as possible and then maintaining a high operating temperature also avoids other phenomena which are not without elements of danger. A low engine temperature prevents the complete burning of that portion of the fuel and air which is in close contact with the walls and head. In this respect a cold engine is like a horse with defective teeth or some digestive disability which interferes with the complete assimilation of his feed. Apart from the resulting loss of fuel this is a good way to acquire heavy carbon deposits. If these deposits accumulate in the piston-rings grooves either the rings will stick in the grooves or they will be forced against the cylinder walls. In either case compression will be destroyed.

Oil Pressure Indicator

Do not depend on the oil pressure indicator for information on oil circulation within the engine. This indica-

(Continued on page 20)

Sail into harvest days without worry

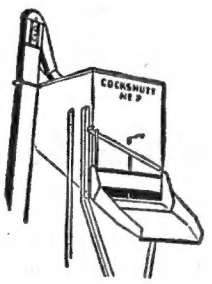
USE YOUR PERMIT TO BUY A

COCKSHUTT No. 7 Harvester Combine



COCKSHUTT FARM EQUIPMENT

CUTS CLEAN . . . HIGH OR LOW
GETS ALL THE GRAIN YOU GROW



35 Bu. Grain Tank
The extra-capacity of this large tank speeds up operations, saves time, eliminates frequent stopping.



38-inch Cylinder
8-bar, rasp type, "flywheel action" cylinder holds its speed, does not clog up, does a cleaner separating job.

● Don't let the labor shortage get you down! With a Cockshutt No. 7 Harvester Combine you're all set to go the minute your crop is ready to cut. You don't wait for a threshing crew. You don't buy twine or provide meals for a crew of harvest hands. You just hitch up to your tractor and get the job done . . . in half the time . . . efficiently and economically.

The No. 7 has stamina and capacity that has already earned it a Canadian-wide reputation for exceptional service. It does straight combining in crops that are long, short, heavy, light, even or tangled. It picks up from the swath with a speed that amazes new owners. Its straight-through, 38-inch separation gives it exceptional threshing capacity.

Two sizes: 5-foot 7-inches, and 8-foot cutting widths. Both designed for full-width pick up.

Coming Soon!

COCKSHUTT'S TECHNICOLOR MOTION PICTURE

"TOGETHER WE SERVE"

WATCH FOR IT!

Ask your local Cockshutt Dealer to let you know when "Together We Serve" will be shown locally.

IMPORTANT

Sale of farm implements is still limited by Government rationing. If you can keep your present equipment in operation by prompt repairs; using Genuine Cockshutt Parts, by all means do so. If, however, your need is urgent, make an application through your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer, for a permit to buy. Use his services for either repair or new machines. He is ready to serve you in every way possible.

COCKSHUTT

PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

SMITHS FALLS MONTREAL TRURO BRANTFORD WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY SASKATOON EDMONTON

Easy to roll, delightful
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Ogden's
FINE CUT CIGARETTE TOBACCO

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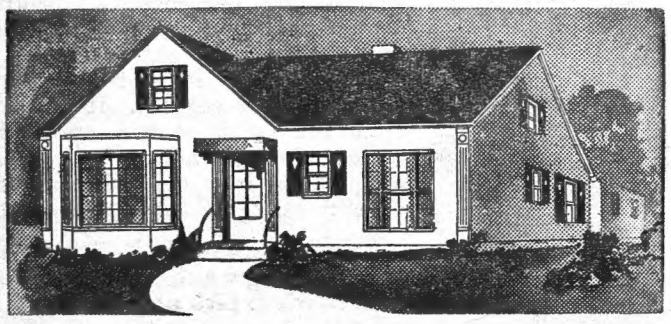


Man-power and transportation shortages have changed the banking habits of many city and country residents: They now use the mail more freely and come to the Bank less frequently.

Banking by mail saves time, wear-and-tear, tires, and gasoline. It is convenient and simple. Write for folder, "How to Bank by Mail".

BANK OF MONTREAL
FOUNDED IN 1817

A 229



LAST CHANCE TO CONTRIBUTE

TO THE ST. BONIFACE KIWANIS CLUB'S PATRIOTIC AND COMMUNITY PROJECTS

$1.00

It has been decided to extend the closing of the campaign for receiving contributions to September 21st. Owing to war conditions, completion of the house has been delayed, and it will not be possible to determine the owner until October 5th. No further announcement will be made in this paper.

BY ACTING PROMPTLY YOU MAY OWN THIS beautiful, ultra-modern—fully furnished house—6 rooms and garage—facing the Red River on Lyndale Drive, Norwood, Greater Winnipeg—

VALUED AT $12,000.00

In addition, 10 Victory Bonds will be awarded on the above date.

Use this coupon to make your contribution

KIWANIS CLUB, St. Boniface, Man.:

Enclosed is $..... for ..... subscriptions at $1 each. Send receipt to:

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ F.R.R.

Seeding Of Hay Crops In Autumn

FOR many years farmers on the Prairies were unsuccessful in attempts at regrassing, but, by imitating nature, a solution has been found and has proved efficient for more than ten years. Hay crops usually start dropping their seed in late summer and this process goes on till early winter and even later.

Seeding of grasses may be started when the summer heat is on the wane, which is toward the end of August or early September, the Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Station, Scott, Sask., points out. This date is more successful if penetrating rains are received. Such plants become well-established before winter and avoid much of the possible insect damage. Seedings made in the latter part of September or early October often have fine hair-like growth appear before winter but, without feeding roots established, they have quite a struggle the next spring with sometimes many plants not surviving. Seedings made in the latter part of October invariably do not germinate until early spring and frequently emerge before seeding can be started. Early or late fall has given better immediate results than mid-fall sowings for seeding grass on the prairies.

Fall seeding requires some cover on the surface soil in the form of annual weeds or stubble. Depth is best defined as merely enough to cover the seed. Seeding on fallow has too often resulted in loss of plants by the action of the wind. The great disadvantage is weeds present during the first year and fall seeding of grasses is best adapted for extensive areas in the drier parts of the prairies.

These results apply best to crested wheat and reasonably satisfactory with brome grass. However, peculiar as it may seem, fall seeding is not so satisfactory with legumes. It cannot be recommended for sweet clover as results from spring seedings have been much better. With alfalfa, early fall seeding does not always work, but late fall seeding is quite dependable.

Cover Crops Profitable

THE seeding of oat cover crops has increased along the foothills of Southern Alberta during the past few years. There are good reasons for this increase, says H. Chester, Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge. In the first place cover crops were grown to protect fallows from soil drifting. Then it was found that cover crops made excellent pasture for finishing feeder cattle. It has also been found that cover crops have not materially reduced the yield of grain grown the following year, because of the favourable annual rainfall of 18-20 inches.

With the increase in beef prices, cover crop pasture has been in great demand for finishing cattle. Oats have been found superior to other cereals and are seeded at one-half to three-quarters bushels per acre about the end of July.

In the Claresholm district alone, approximately 5,000 cattle are pastured on cover crops every fall. Gains are from 1½ to 2 pounds per day, and a good cover crop, 12 to 15 inches high, will pasture a steer about five weeks. The price paid for cover crop varies with the price of beef and has varied from $1.50 to $4.75 per acre. In the fall of 1943 a few farmers received more than $4.75 per acre.

Cover crops have been tested at the District Experiment Sub-stations in Southern Alberta, but have found favour only at Claresholm and Pincher Creek which are situated adjacent to the foothills. At other stations in the open prairie the annual rainfall is too limited to permit the growing of cover crops without so affecting the amount of moisture in the subsoil as to seriously reduce the yield of grain the succeeding year.

• • •

BEST OF OCCUPATIONS

AGRICULTURE for an honorable and high-minded man is the best of all occupations or arts by which men procure the means of living—Zenophon.

• • •

CUT HAY EARLY

FEEDING trials with crested wheat hay at the Dominion Experimental Station, Manyberries, Alberta, have demonstrated that the hay must be cut just before the flowering stage. If delayed, even for a few days, the hay will be unpalatable, coarse, and wiry. Although it may look like first-class hay, live stock will not relish it.

• • •

BURN FARM PRODUCTS

FARM products are being used as fuel in Argentina. The drastic decline in coal and petroleum imports, says the Canadian Trade Commissioner, has forced Argentina to draw on its forest resources of quebracho wood and to burn corn, flaxseed, oilcake, corn cobs, and even wheat.

• • •

HOGS NEED SHADE

HOGS do not sweat, but in warm weather they may become ill with the heat or too hot to eat enough to show gains. That is why shade for hogs in the open is so important. Hogs do not drink much water at one time. They like to drink a little and often. A supply of water should be within reach at all times.

Window Glass, Any Size or Quantity
THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
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Farmers! Stockmen!
Poultrymen!
You'll Find
MONEY $ MAKER
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'MONEY-MAKERS' for Economy and Nutritional Value

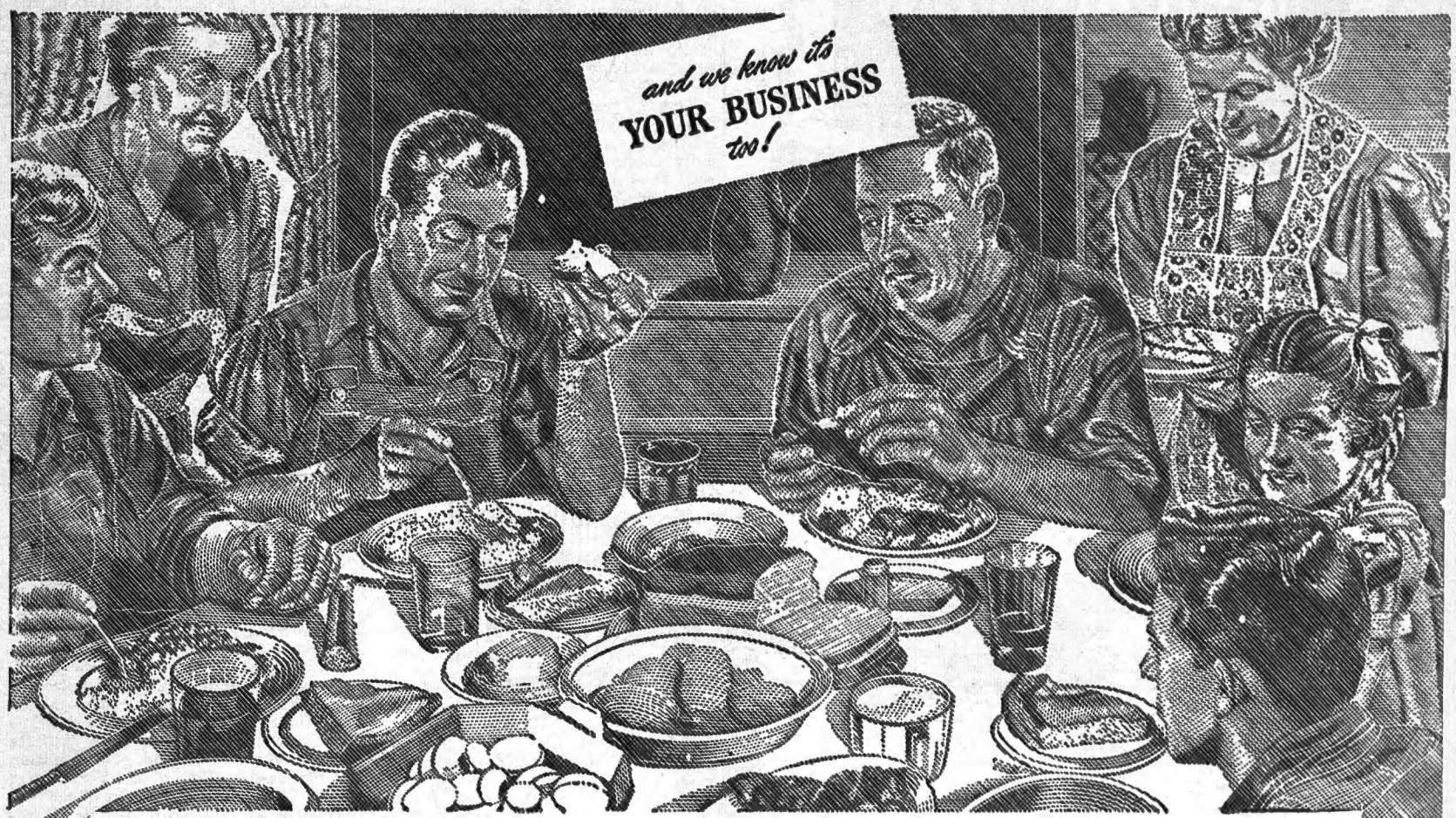
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DIFFERENT FEEDS AND CONCENTRATES OF UNIFORM MIX AND QUALITY

● U.G.G. Feeds and Concentrates have been compounded in close collaboration with Canada's Leading NUTRITIONAL EXPERTS.

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U.G.G. ALBERTA ELEVATORS

Manufactured Exclusively by
United Grain Growers Ltd.
So. Edmonton, Alta.

VICTORY IS OUR BUSINESS



Meeting of the Board of Directors

What is the price of wheat, or hogs, or eggs, or beef, or potatoes? What are the prospects of a good crop? How and when is that certain job to be done that must be done as soon as possible? What is the help situation?

Yes, there are many things to talk over when the farm family gets together. For farming is a real business — so like a manufacturing business, for example, where prices, production, "hows" and "whens," manpower, wages and all such problems are also the chief concern of those who must run that business — and make it pay.

As a matter of fact, farming is Canada's first and most fundamental business. Other business men know that. And they know that, like their own businesses, farming calls for "get up and go," coupled with brains, ability and willingness to work. When you get right down to it, the farmer's job and the manufacturer's are much alike—with much in common.

That's probably why they have always stood for the Canadian principle that encourages and rewards perseverance, ambition, ability and hard work.

Farming is founded on that. So is manufacturing. So is Canada.

GM GENERAL MOTORS

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GENERAL MOTORS

CHEVROLET • PONTIAC • OLDSMOBILE • McLAUGHLIN-BUICK • CADILLAC
CHEVROLET and GMC TRUCKS



Co-operatives Expand

By H. H. HANNAM,
President, The Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

ONE of the truly remarkable developments in the field of agriculture in the war years has been the rapid expansion of the business of farmer co-operatives, and the greatly increased demand being made upon them to handle the marketing of the vast output of farm production, and the purchasing of the increased requirements of farm supplies, under the pressure of war needs.

Two interesting facts stand out, from this situation. One is the need of the legitimate farmer co-operatives for more capital with which to keep pace with their expanding business and the increased demand for service from their farmer members. The second fact is the obvious attempt being made by certain interests to capitalize on the situation by launching self-styled "co-operatives" which are seeking financial support from farmers, but which contain none of the elements of true co-operatives.

With respect to the first fact, a number of well-established farmer co-operatives, organized on true co-operative principles, and giving their farmer members valuable service, are being recognized more and more by those in authority as a vital factor in the orderly marketing of farm products, and the purchase of farm supplies and are being given real encouragement in official circles.

While warning farmers to beware of questionable promotion schemes parading under the name of "Co-operative", the Canadian Federation of Agriculture gives its wholehearted endorsation to the idea of farmers providing any additional working capital necessary from time to time for bona-fide co-operatives. The federation emphasizes the fact that farmer co-operatives will be a vital factor in the post-war programme for agriculture, and if these co-operatives are to fulfill this important mission, and prove efficient and successful, they must be properly financed.

• • •

Dairymen to Compete

IN line with the encouragement of dairy production, is the announcement of two competitions open to all herd owners in Alberta having their cows tested under the Provincial Cow Testing Service.

The first of these is the Greater Average Butterfat Competition. Awards, consisting of ten prizes, varying between $12.00 for the first prize and $3.00 for the tenth, are to be made to owners of herds showing the greatest increase in the average butterfat production for the year. The money for these prizes is donated by the Producers' Section of the Alberta Dairymen's Association. In addition to the cash prizes, a silver challenge trophy, donated by the provincial department of agriculture will be awarded to the owner of the highest producing herd.

In the other competition, awards will be made to owners of herds showing the greatest increase in the average butterfat production over the previous year. This is the Herd Improvement Competition. Six prizes will be awarded by the Producers' Section of the Alberta Dairymen's Association on the basis of $12.00 for the first prize, down to $2.00 for the sixth prize.

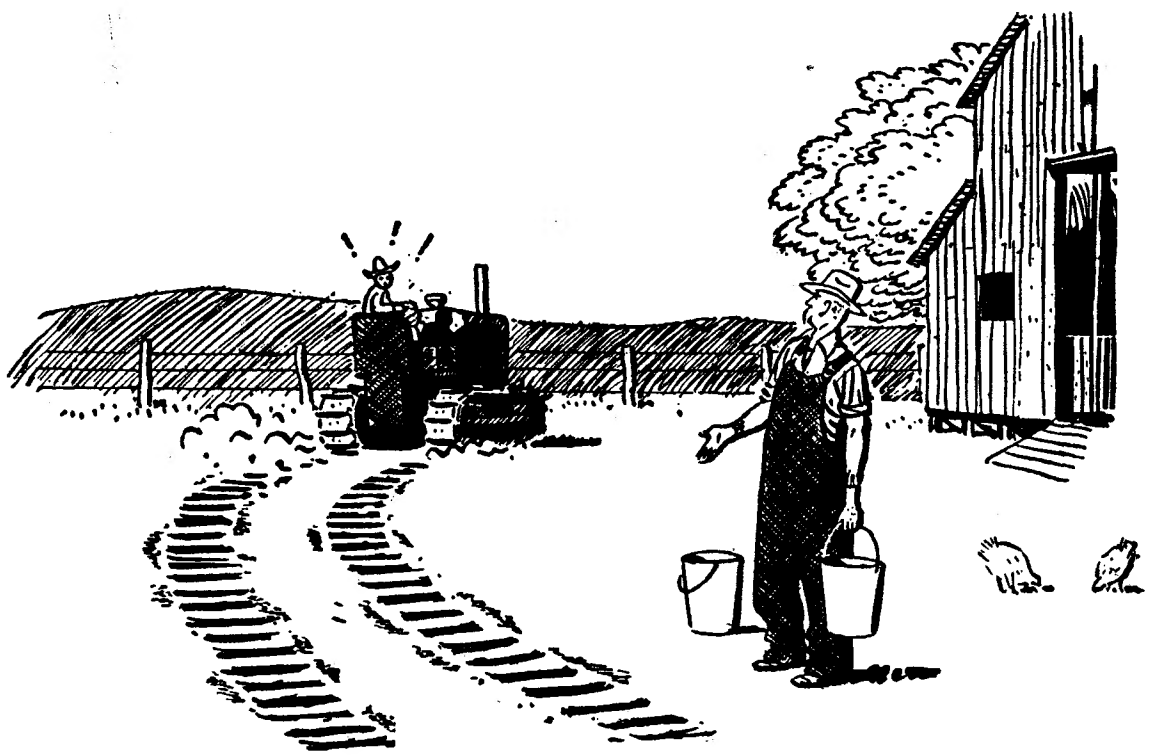
All members of the Provincial Cow Testing Service are automatically entered in these competitions, which will be based on records from November 1, 1943, to October 31, 1944. The records must be received by the Dairy Commissioner's Office before December 31, 1944. All cows retained in the herd must be under test, and at least five cows must have completed a record between the period November 1, 1943, and October 31, 1944, for the herd to be eligible for a prize.

These competitions are sponsored by the Producers' Section of the Alberta Dairymen's Association, and the Dairy Branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture, to stimulate interest in progressive herd management methods and to increase the average production of Alberta dairy herds.

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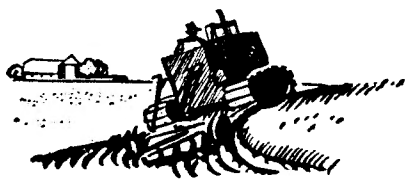
WEEDS ARE GREEDY

BESIDES monopolizing more moisture, many weeds use up twice as much nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash as does a well developed oat plant, states the National Weed Committee. Weeds also increase the cost of labour and equipment and greatly increase the cost of preparing crop products for both animal and human consumption. Weeds in cereals not only lower the value of the grain, but they reduce the value of land. They are also hard on machinery and cause the use of more binder twine than is required to harvest clean crops. They harbour insect pest and fungus diseases. While, with labour shortage, it may not be possible to give all the attention needed for cultivation, it is possible not to aggravate the situation by sowing seed contaminated with weed seeds.



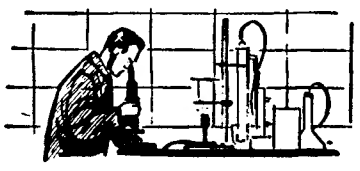
Stop grease leakage from track rollers!

Leakage of tractor lubricants not only increases grease consumption but exposes costly bearing surfaces to the grinding of grit, dust and mud.



You can avoid this danger, however, by simply using Red Line Tractor Lubricants. For Red Line Tractor Lubricants contain special agents which give them strong adhesiveness to metal. This tenacity or tackiness assures complete and effective lubrication of track rollers under the roughest conditions.

Red Line Tractor Lubricants will not leave bearings dry even when the tractor is left standing idle on slopes for long periods of time. They give excellent lubrication to all moving parts, and at the same time form a protective seal against dirt and water. They remain pumpable at well below freezing temperatures, permitting grease gun application when other greases are too hard and stiff for use.



Red Line Tractor Lubricants are non-corrosive. They do not wash off in the presence of water, nor melt and run out at high temperatures. They are especially effective for use in worn track rollers where clearances are larger and the grease is more exposed to the elements.

You can have a supply of Red Line Tractor Lubricant delivered to you by phoning your local Union Oil Resident Manager. For tractor lubricants, or any other of 492 petroleum products, Union Oil Company assures you of careful refining and quality service.

RED LINE
TRACTOR LUBRICANTS

Another
UNION OIL
Success-Tested Product

UNION OIL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Recent HAPPENINGS

Adjust Lamb "Ceilings"

IN accordance with the policy of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board announced last December, a new order became effective July 8 confirming previously established wholesale ceilings for mutton and spring lamb and fixing over-all wholesale ceilings for all other classes of lamb. Producers will be able to plan their breeding and feeding operations with greater certainty under the simplified year-round price structure, Board officials stated.

An upward adjustment of two cents per pound in the retail price of leg of lamb, with a compensating reduction in frontquarter prices is aimed at more even marketing of all parts of the carcass. This will protect the prices a producer will get for his lambs.

• • •

NEW FARM BROADCASTER

GORDON HAASE (pronounced Hawes) who has lately taken over the work of assistant commentator on the Prairie Farm Broadcast, brings to his new position a background of practical experience in farming as well as his degree of B.S.A. from the University of Saskatchewan.

Until he entered University, Mr. Haase spent most of his life on his father's farm near Wilkie, Saskatchewan.

• • •

EXCHANGE LABOUR

RECIPROCAL arrangements have been made between the United States and Canada, permitting grain threshing outfits of each country to cross the border freely and to work in the other country, according to an announcement made by Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour.

Under the special arrangements certain border crossing formalities were temporarily suspended from July 7, to permit the exchange of threshing equipment and crews between Canada's prairie provinces and adjacent western States of the United States.

Canadian threshing outfits may remain in the United States until September 15 under this season's arrangement. United States machines and crews may enter Canada when their services are required, but may not remain longer than December 31. In their announcement of the plan, the Governments of both countries point out that similar arrangements were in operation during the last two years, and will continue for the duration.

• • •

CONTROL HAY PRICES

TIMOTHY hay grown in the four Western provinces can sell for $3 a ton more than other kinds of hay grown in that area under a new order of The Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The order, now in effect, sets the maximum price for hay baled in British Columbia at not more than $4 a ton above the price for loose hay. In the Prairie Provinces the maximum price differential between baled and loose hay remains at $3 a ton, as set out in a previous order. The extra allowance for British Columbia is because of higher baling costs there.

The ceiling price at which a shipper may sell to a wholesaler or retailer any hay, except Timothy, grown in British Columbia is:

$22 a ton, f.o.b. the nearest shipping point, if the hay is baled and loaded on a railway car; $21 a ton if not loaded on the car;

$21.00 a ton, less transportation costs to the nearest railway shipping point, if baled and sold f.o.b. seller's farm. If the hay is not baled and is sold f.o.b. the farm, the maximum price is $21 less the baling which must not exceed $4.

For hay grown in the prairie provinces, except Timothy, the shippers maximum prices are:

$18.00 a ton f.o.b. the nearest shipping point if baled and loaded on a railway car; $17 a ton if baled but not loaded on the car;

$17 a ton, less transportation costs to the nearest railway shipping point if baled and sold f.o.b. the seller's farm. If the hay is not baled and is sold f.o.b. the farm, the maximum price is $17 less the baling charge which must not exceed $3.

A change in the order permits hay producers to sell direct to feeders, adding to their selling price the mark-up allowed to dealers—$1.50 a ton for hay loaded and shipped in carlots; $2.50 a ton for smaller quantities.

When a shipper sells hay on a delivered basis, he can add the transportation costs to his selling price. If he delivers the hay by his own means of transportation, he can charge only what it would cost to ship the hay by common carrier.

Commenting on the added price for Timothy, a Board spokesman said this type of hay was used mainly for horse feed, so the increase would not affect dairy production costs.

• • •

PRESERVE FENCE POSTS

FOR many years, studies in testing materials for preserving homegrown fence posts for farms have been carried out at the Dominion Forest Nursery Station, Indian Head, Sask. The methods of treatment are of practical application on any farm, the more commonly known wood preservatives creosote, zinc chloride, and copper sulphate (bluestone) being among the materials used. Over 800 treated and untreated posts of locally grown trees of different species have been under test, the results of which and the proper treatment of the various species have been noted by John Walker, Superintendent, and Chas. A. Edwards, the forest engineer, of the Station.

It has been established, they say, that superficial treatment of posts, such as dipping for a few minutes or applying the preservative with a brush, is not effective in preventing decay, but if preservatives are properly used some measure of preservation can be effected. The durability of untreated posts is governed more by the period of seasoning before being set out. Slow seasoning is very important. The time of cutting the posts also affects durability. Winter is the best time to cut posts because the seasoning process is then well advanced before decay-producing fungi become active in the summer.

Untreated posts, if thoroughly seasoned before being placed in the ground, will last years longer than posts of partly seasoned or green cut wood. The recent drought decade also prolonged the service life of prairie farm fence posts, which under normal weather conditions would have required replacing in that period. With a return of normal moisture conditions, say the experts, a very heavy demand for new fence posts may be expected.

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SET BUTTER RECORD

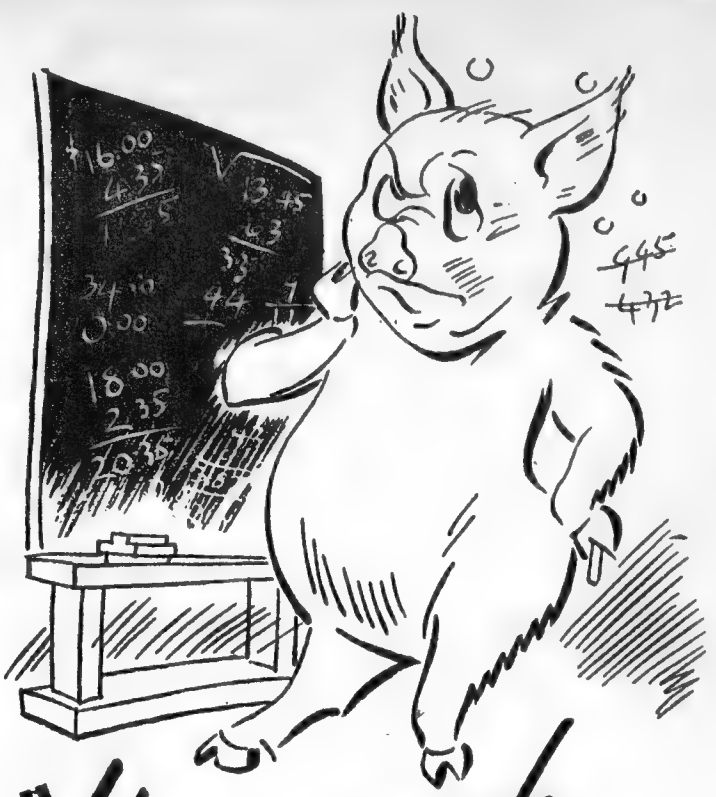
A NEW creamery butter record for Saskatchewan was set during June when appoximately 7,335,000 pounds were produced according to reports received by the dairy branch of the Saskatchewan department of agriculture. This was the first time that more than 7 million pounds had been made in any one month. It was an increase of 520,000 pounds, or 7.5 per cent over the make of June, 1943.

The highest make previously reported in a single month was that of July, 1943, when 6,889,000 pounds were produced.

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"How much AM I WORTH?"

"Help me figure this out, boss! Near as I can get it, I'm worth the difference between my market value and the cost of my feed.

"You can feed me on nothing but grain. That way I'm worth:

Market Value 200-lb. Hog .....$.....
Less Cost 1,100 lbs. Grain .....$.....
$.....

"But I hope you're smart enough to feed me SHUR-GAIN HOG CONCENTRATE along with the grain. Then I'm worth:

Market Value 200-lb. Hog .....$.....
Less Feed Cost:
700 lbs. Grain .....$.....
50 lbs. SHUR-GAIN .....$.....
I'm worth .....$.....

"Whoopie! Unless I've made a mistake, I'm worth around $4.00 more when I get SHUR-GAIN—without considering that my chances of getting into the "Big Bonus" Grades (A and B1) are about 100% better on feed balanced with SHUR-GAIN HOG CONCENTRATE than on grain alone.

"But I've left it so you can figure it out for yourself, boss. Only a fellow who doesn't need to make money can miss the point."



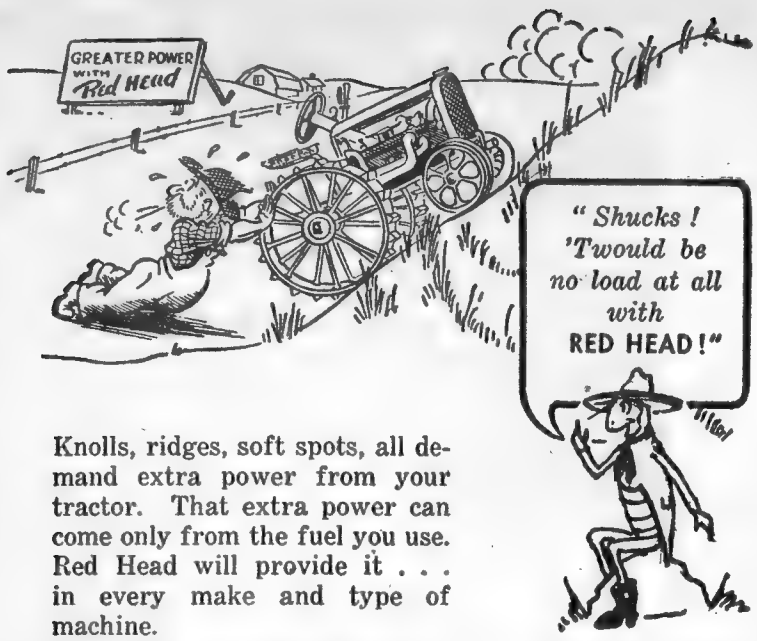
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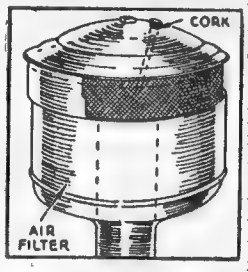


Handy Devices

By Courtesy Popular Mechanics Magazine

STARTING COLD MOTOR

TO facilitate starting a car motor on extremely cold mornings, install a priming cup in the top of the air filter so that a small amount of gasoline can be injected into the carburetor easily. The cup consists of a length of tubing fastened in a hole drilled through the top of the filter and the felt pad underneath the top.

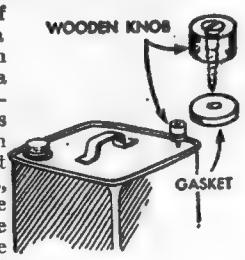


A spring-cover oil cup of the type used on starters and generators is soldered to the upper end of the tube to prevent dust from entering. Another method of doing this is to drill a hole through the top of the filter and felt pad and keep the hole closed with a small cork.

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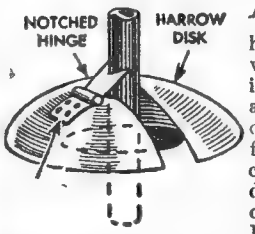
IMPROVED AIR VENT

INSTEAD of making a small hole in the top of a metal container to serve as a vent when pouring out the contents, make a simple screw-type vent like the one shown. It consists of a wood screw driven through a small wooden knob for easy removal, and is driven down against a pliable gasket when sealed. There is no possibility of losing a vent of this type, and it takes only a twist of the wrist to seal a container or provide a vent.



★ ★

HOLDING WELL PIPE

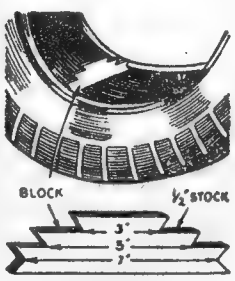


A HANDY clamp for holding a pipe while it is being lifted from a shallow well can be made from a discarded harrow disk and an old gate hinge. First, cut a slot through one side of the disk from the edge to the center and then weld or bolt the hinge to one side as indicated. The loose half of the hinge must be notched so that it will rest against the pipe to grip it and prevent it from slipping.

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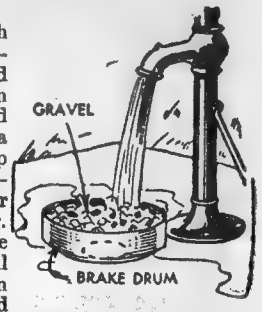
INSTALLING TIRE PATCH

MECHANICS who have considerable tire repairing to do will find this simple spreader handy for keeping a tire spread while inspecting it or while installing a blowout patch. The spreader is stepped so that it can be used on a wide range of tire widths, and is made from a ½-in. wood block.



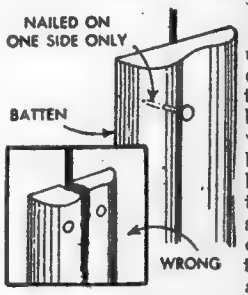
PUMP DRAIN

FILLED with coarse gravel, an old brake drum makes a good pan under a well-pump spout to prevent water from splashing. Weight of the gravel will keep the drum in place, and the hole allows water to drain away.



★ ★

PLACING BATTENS

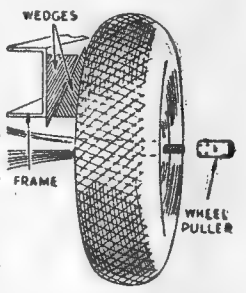


WHEN battens are used to cover cracks between siding boards nailed vertically to a building, it is best to nail them on one side of the crack only. If the battens are nailed on both sides of the crack, any settling of the building or even expansion and contraction of the boards may cause the battens to split, which, of course, defeats their purpose.

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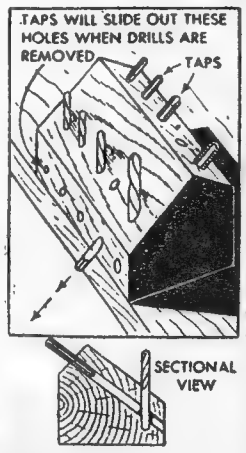
PULLING CAR WHEEL

WHEN removing a rear wheel with a knock-out type of puller and the hub sticks tightly to the axle, try the following method: Apply the puller in the regular way and jack up the other wheel. Then place a couple of wooden wedges between the wheel and the car frame as indicated. This usually will enable you to remove a wheel without excessive pounding on the puller, which may damage the differential gears.



★ ★

ARRANGING DRILLS



IF you sometimes have trouble locating the correct size of drill to use with a tap because the drill was not returned to the rack, or was placed incorrectly in it, the rack shown will prevent this trouble. As indicated, the tap will slide out of the rack unless the drill is put in place first. Also, this idea is handy when removing a tap as it will slide from the rack when the drill is taken out. The rack is made from a block of wood, which is shaped and drilled as indicated.

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Background OF THE WAR
By THE EDITOR

PHENOMENAL, almost unbelievable events in Europe, Japan and elsewhere throughout the war-torn world have combined during this past month to bring the close of hostilities immeasurably closer than any dared earlier to hope.

An attempt has been made on the life of Adolf Hitler, that probably is the most spectacular and least important of these events. A "purge" of German generals has been carried out, a reign of terror in Berlin and elsewhere in Germany has existed during the past couple of weeks, and this has thrown one whose name is synonymous with cold-blooded murder to the top of the heap so far as German domestic and military affairs are concerned. Himmler, hated head of the dreaded Gestapo, now rules supreme over the Nazi homeland.

The precipitating factor in this upheaval has been the advance of the Red armies toward German soil, an advance completely unparalleled in the war to date. Hundreds upon hundreds of former Soviet towns and villages have been released by Stalin's victorious troops, and as this is written (July 24) the advance guard of this formidable body is now a scant 400 miles from Berlin. Disaffection among the Nazi troops opposing the Russians appears to grow, and unless a strong stand can be taken by the Germans in the defence of their homeland along the borders of East Prussia, for the first time in history, war will be seen in all its devastation, on German soil. How will the Germans react to battle on their own land? This is a question many are asking. That remains to be seen, but some believe the disintegration of the enemy, seen to date in Russia, will be as nothing compared with the rout to follow the unquestionable German realization that the war is lost. This realization, observers say, will be fully felt when the battle reaches German soil.

The threat to Hitler was in the form of a bomb concealed in his headquarters which exploded as he was about to commence a conference with his leading generals. He was wounded in the shoulder, back and head, it is reported; one of his aides was killed, several were injured. Rumours following this long anticipated, and eagerly awaited event, flowed thick and fast. Many of these must be discounted, but it does seem clear that Hitler has retired to a strongly-guarded fortification somewhere in the Reich and has turned over to "Hangman" Himmler all of the powers of a supreme dictator. It is stated Hitler has expressed a desire to become president of the German nation, turning over military and other decisions to others.

It seems reasonable to assume that the attempted assassination was provoked by a clique of Junker generals, many of whom have been known to hold contempt for the dictator and his party. These have consistently refused to bow to the Nazi and have been retained for service solely because of their military abilities. Now these men are all under suspicion, some have been slaughtered and many removed from active commands. The Russians report the capture, in recent weeks of over 20 of them, the sign of a desire to get as far away as possible from Germany and the Gestapo.

Caution is needed in attempting to apply the effect of this situation to the over-all situation, but certainly now there is reason to believe a terrible situation faces the Germans. Winston Churchill, usually extremely conservative in his public utterances, told a group of Royal Air Force men in Normandy that: "There are grave signs of weakness in Germany. They are in a great turmoil inside and none can measure the extent. Opposite you is an enemy whose central power is crumbling."

Mr. Churchill is reported to have asked his airmen audience how they would feel if, at home, people were shooting at cabinet ministers. That was a good question. Here in Canada we would look for further, ominous developments. Germany faces these.

Japanese Cabinet Ousted

Far across the Pacific, meanwhile, portents of catastrophe were shaking Japan. The Premier resigned; a new man was called by the Emperor to form a cabinet to face what were termed by high Japanese officials as a "critical" situation for that country. Critical indeed, for since this column was written one month ago, aggressive United States forces have not only taken and fully occupied the island of Saipan in the Marianas, they also have effected landings on Guam and other adjacent islands. Guam—long to live as a battlecry in the hearts of the people of the United States—was overwhelmed by the Japanese early in the war between these two nations; now it has been retaken, and slowly, relentlessly, the men of the Stars and Stripes are pushing their foe back toward his own country. Saipan, and Guam when it is fully taken, provide excellent bases for attacks upon the Phillipines, and for bomber action against the heart of Japan. Costly though were the assaults upon Saipan and Guam in human life and wounds, the retaking of these positions were important events in the Pacific strategy.

In Normandy, weather has proven a handicap to British, Canadian and American forces, but despite this the United Nations' tanks and infantry have rolled ahead and are still rolling. Caen, a pivot town southeast of Havre, was captured by the British and Canadians, and St. Lou, another important junction, fell to the Americans. Cherbourg has been re-established as a deep-sea port and through it now are flowing the United Nations' implements and munitions of war.

Brilliant Strategy

General Montgomery has displayed in Normandy the same brilliant strategy that won for him in North Africa the admiration and high regard of the British army. Twice during the past few weeks he has deceived the enemy as to his intentions, and twice he has moved his troops and tanks forward to take desired positions with the minimum of loss to his forces. He seems well on his way to consolidating his position as the leading field general to be developed during this war on our side. It is reported his old adversary of North Africa, Rommel, is facing him with his back to Germany. Montgomery has out-Rommeled Rommel so often that now it is taken for granted he can do so at will.

Robot bombs have created havoc in London and southeastern England. Thousands have been killed and maimed, and once again children and non-essential civilians are being evacuated from Britain's capital. Despite the best efforts of the R. A. F., and the R.C.A.F. to smash the "spring-boards" from which these missiles of death are launched, the senseless attacks continue. Warnings are heard of further surprises by the Germans in this field. It has been stated the enemy possesses a secret weapon capable of sending robots against New York. Whatever he may do in continuing the attacks upon Britain or in other similar developments, this type of warfare, cruel though its effect is, will have no effect upon the main military undertakings.

Robots undoubtedly are the German idea of reprisal for the terrific pounding German cities and industrial centers have taken during recent months. These continued throughout July against selected targets with thousands of planes participating. Such bombings of Germany have become a stern necessity; it is necessary to remind ourselves sometimes they were started, not by the British or Americans, but by the Germans themselves.

WAR MILK

The demands of war upon milk will be heavier than ever this coming year . . . millions of pounds will be required. Every cow must do her best — and you can't get proper production without proper feeding. That's where "Miracle" Dairy Feeds step into the picture. These feeds contain the necessary and vital elements for high *and* quality milk production . . . at lower feed cost! For maximum flow from *every* cow — use "Miracle" Dairy Feeds!

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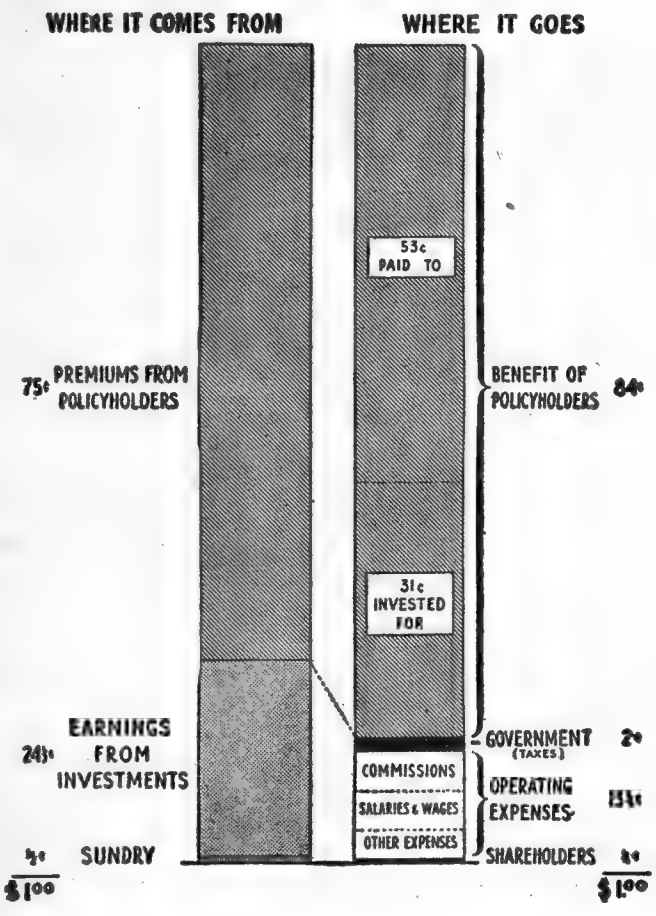
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A Message from the Life Insurance Companies in Canada

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Editorials by PRACTICAL FARMERS

IN press reports Hon. James Gardiner, on returning to Ottawa from Saskatchewan, said: "The C.C.F. had gained office by capitalizing on the grievances of the electors with regard to bureaucracy, etc.," and he seemed very nettled over it.

Electors' Remedy

What a very strange confession to come from a Dominion cabinet minister when our British-Canadian Parliament system is based on just that alone;—if the government of the day will not listen to and redress the grievances of the electors, then it is "curtains" for them, and in this, Saskatchewan did not forget the shameful treatment of its old soldier settlers by the Ottawa Soldiers' Settlement Board, with its 600 evictions per year.

The lesson of Saskatchewan is plain for all to see—"if the government of the day will not curb its high-handed bureaucrats and Shylocks, and eliminate public grievances, then it will be "the twilight of the Ottawa Gods across Canada".

Such is the British way of government, and there is none better. —"Reny", Eton, Sask.

★

I NOTICE by the brief of the Soldier Settlers' Association of Canada as presented to the Prime Minister and Dominion Cabinet recently, that in the past 25 years only 4,000 settlers out of 25,000 have been able to obtain titles to their farms, and this at a cost to the taxpayers of Canada of 33 million dollars to date. Fifteen thousand soldier settlers have been forced off of their farms, and six thousand remain carrying impossible loads.

Give Them Their Titles

I especially note that since the outbreak of this war almost 2,500 of these old settlers have been forced off their lands. That is more than 600 per year, and the game still goes on. Yet this 33 million dollar (salaries, etc.) outfit is called the "Soldier Settlement" of Canada, and this same outfit under the same director, is going to "settle" the affairs of the new veterans. A rosy outfit. I don't think !

Why not give clear titles to these old survivors, and then bury this 33 million dollar S.S.B. white elephant for good.— De-La-Pole, Rochfort Bridge, Alta.

★

I THINK that I am safe in saying, that according to the Railway Act of Canada, a trainman "must announce in every coach, not less than twice in a loud voice, the name of the next stopping place." That means that on a twelve-coach train he must walk and walk and talk 24 times before each stop.

Suggestion Offers

Now, wouldn't it be possible to connect all coaches with a loud-speaker system, and so save that trainman's legs, voice, and time.

This could also be used for the diner meal calls service.

Reconstruction and progress should go together, and those antiquated, wood fuel engine day provisions should be eliminated.—"Progress", Alberta.

★

ACCORDING to reports, Dr. Goebbels is alleged to have made dire threats of reprisal regarding any of the Allied airmen who are unfortunate enough to fall into Nazi hands. Says Goebbels: "It is too much to ask for us to defend with German soldiers the murderers of our children."

Meet Fire With Fire

Undoubtedly this sinister threat coming as it does right after the news of the mass execution of 47 British and Canadian airmen in a Nazi prisoner-of-war camp, will arouse the gravest concern of all whose loved ones in the Air Force are now Nazi captives.

Recalling the traditional British spirit as exemplified in the treatment accorded Hess, the No. 2 Nazi, and Mosley, the Fascist, one may be pardoned for wondering just what action is going to be taken, should there be any further executions of our airmen after they fall into Nazi hands—other than making the usual diplomatic protests through the Swiss government.

It may be that the intention is merely to wait until the first post-war session of the League of Nations when the Nazis can be formally censured by all concerned for whatever atrocities they may yet inflict upon our captured airmen.—G. A. Hallam, Calgary.

★

RECENT Canadian Legion convention reports give a six-hour work day with retention of the present standard of living an objective, while the country seems to favour a better standard with some degree of social security. All of these including taxes must come from the same source — production and earnings, and there are limitations. It is well to look at both sides and possibly these points have been overlooked: $4.80 for 8 hours is 60 cents per hour, and $4.80 for 6 hours is 80 cents per hour.

Expand Production

Reduce the productive hours of factory or farm investment, taxes, etc., and you have a similar increase there. Let every producer do this and up go prices necessitating a $1.00 per hour rate—a further boost in prices—and so on ad infinitum.

To lower normal incomes reduces purchasing power and that causes unemployment. The short work day is now generally linked with spreading the work to absorb surplus labour. Well, it might lead to "ad infinitum" in the opposite direction.

The material wants of the masses are great, and I believe that our interests can be better served by expanding production and facilitating distribution to permit a wider distribution of every-day necessities and luxuries. —J. W. Gilbert, Hanover, Ontario.

• • •

New Honey Prices

THE Wartime Prices and Trade Board have announced that a new price schedule on honey is now in effect. There are some changes from the previous year. Bulk honey, that is where the purchaser supplies the container, is now 15c per pound at the beekeeper's place of business. The price of honey in one-pound containers has been reduced for the consumer.

Honey that is graded and marked as "Number 1 White" commands a slightly higher price than other grades or unmarked containers. Beekeepers requiring more detailed information on honey prices may obtain it from secretaries of local beekeepers' associations.

• • •

Butter Production Up

BUTTER production in Saskatchewan during the first six months of 1944 increased 9.4 per cent over the make for the first half of last year, according to a recent report from the dairy branch of the department of agriculture. 2,109,979 pounds were produced this year. In the twelve-month period ending June 30, 1944, the butter make totalled 49,831,129 pounds.

Officials of the dairy branch stated that the peak of production was reached during the week of June 10, about three weeks earlier than usual, and that cream production had been quite steady since that time.

It was announced last week that over 7,300,000 pounds had been produced during June. This set a new record for the butter make for any one month in Saskatchewan.

The Farm and Ranch HOUSEWIFE

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE RURAL WOMEN OF WESTERN CANADA

Values That Are Lasting

By RIGMOR OSTERGAARD

A TEACHER, like myself, has many chances, when calling at the homes of her pupils, to study the different methods used in bringing up children. Often observations I make are of direct value to me in my own teaching, and often, as in the case of the following contrasting incidents, I believe they may be of value to many parents.

One day when I was making a call, two little girls, both of pre-school age, entered the living room with their arms full of flowers. The glow of delight in their eyes was suddenly clouded when their mother received them with a curt, "For goodness sakes! Don't come into the living room with those good-for-nothing weeds!"

Obediently, the little girls backed out of the room and we saw them there no more. The mother apologized profusely, saying that the children had strict orders always to come in the back way, and that certainly they should know better than to bring wild flowers into the living room, to be scattered over her nice rug!

I said nothing but thought a good deal about the opportunity that this mother had let slip by—a golden opportunity to invite and strengthen the confidence of her daughters, as well as to teach them a delightful lesson in nature study.

On my way out I went to the back yard and found the two little girls in their playhouse, busily arranging the flowers in bottles and cast-off crockery. I complimented them on their efforts and chatted with them about the different kinds of flowers they had found.

Some weeks later I was at another home when Donna, the five-year-old daughter, came in radiantly happy over some sumach leaves she had found.

Donna's mother and I admitted their beauty, and her mother put them in water saying, "Sumach doesn't last long after it is picked. But I'll help you press some of the leaves so that we may enjoy them longer. And then we will talk about the different sumachs. There is one that is quite poisonous."

A week or more passed by and then one day Donna caught up with me as I was on my way to school, at noon.

"Mother would like to have you come over for tea after school," she explained breathlessly, and then added, "and we have a surprise!"

I was interested, of course, and promised to be there.

Donna and her mother met me at the door and Donna escorted me to the table. There it was—all daintily set for tea. And around the center, from plate to plate, ran a garland of pressed sumach leaves shining in brilliant coloring against the white cloth.

"I helped mother decorate the table," Donna volunteered with pride and pleasure. "Do you like my surprise?"

I did, indeed, and I admired the wise mother who had made use of her opportunity to teach her child how to correlate a love of nature with a simple form of applied art, in the home, and at the same time to invite the confidence and co-operation of her child.

Lasting values, you ask? Why, yes, I'm sure of it. One experience may not permanently established a concept, but certainly continued, consistent intelligent efforts, along the lines of child development, will be of lasting value. And I know from my own childhood experiences how poignant even a single experience may prove to be.

• • •

CHOOSE LINEN TOWELS

A DISH towel should absorb water easily and not leave lint on the glassware or dishes. Linen makes the best towel for that reason, but it is difficult to find and expensive to buy.

Cotton towels are usually used by most people. A weave that is too firm does not absorb water and one that is too loose is not durable.

To see whether or not a towel will leave lint on dishes, fold the towel and look against the light for the line of fuzz that forms at the edge.

Towels may be made more absorbent and made so that they leave less lint by placing one to two cupfuls of cooked starch in the last rinse water when laundering.

• • •

Parental Wisdom

By MARGARET BLANCHARD.

Because I have a boy I know
That rubber boots were made to go
Into the deepest puddles; why!
Some think they are to keep one dry.

Because I have a boy I've sewn
Patches to trousers that have grown
Thin from friction on a schoolroom seat,
And try in vain to keep him neat.

Having a boy I understand
That dirt and boys go hand in hand,
That cleanliness is apt to be
The exception generally.

DISHPAN PHILOSOPHER

IT seems the war might well be won before the winter is begun. The Japs would still be there, of course, but once attacked with all our force they couldn't last so very long, for even now they're not so strong. And so it seems we may depend the war is drawing to an end. Which leads us on to wonder what when peace comes back will be our lot? With strange—and maybe needless—fears we look ahead to peace-time years, and wonder if the toll so grim in sacrifice of life and limb will have a trail of grief and pain without some really worth-while gain?

That mustn't be! We've paid the price—a lot of us have paid it twice!—for freedom from the wear and tear of man-made ills we've had to bear. We must press on it seems to me and not sit down to "wait and see".



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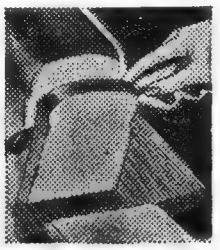
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Country Diary

MY fancy calls August the aureate month, just as it has appealing names of its own for all the other months. It is a month of sun glory. There is gold in the wide fields of ripening grain, gold in the goldenrod, sign and symbol of autumn's approach, waving by the roadside; orange and yellow butterflies flit and perch on the thistles and wild asters; golden honey is ready for the gathering. The bright moon lifts over the dark horizon of grain in the east, rising, as I heard a young realist remark, till it looks like "a huge gold coin that thieves have clipped on one worn edge."

Birds and the small fry of wild creatures, as well as the domestic kind (and man, too, if he had his will) seek shade during August heat. Not so the insect world. The more relentlessly the sun beats down, the faster beat the wings of the hovering wasp, the more industriously the bee collects honey. Gnats and midges wheel wildly in the sunglare, and dragon-flies are roused to a frenzy of energy by the heat, as they dart palpitatingly and apparently aimlessly here and there.

The crickets, monotonous, wearisome insects, become more actively strident as the month clicks out its days. The clumsy grasshopper makes himself disliked by his sudden, abrupt dashes, showing he has no sense of direction or balance.

If there is a tropical element in our weather—we have the sub-Arctic in winter—it comes out in August when the still heat shimmers over the fields in a sultry haze, ideal for ripening and harvest. The prairie blends the North and South in ice and flame.

But August is not always all gold. There is the hidden fear of hail lurking inside every bright lovely day. I have recorded some of our most devastating hailstorms in this month. And when one late afternoon this week we saw the heavy, solid bank of cloud rising darkly from the west, increasing in depth and gloom as a chill wind blew with it, we tried not to notice it too much. The chore-boy took out the milk-pails, whistling as usual, and some of us hustled around doing busy things, closing the windows, covering the cherished petunia-bed, driving the foolish, wandering chickens into shelter. Out of the stillness that hung in the air came the first low mutterings, and nearer and nearer the rumbling explosions of thunder till the banging and clanging seemed directly overhead, following brilliant bluish-white flashes. Large preliminary drops splashed down, the savage wind awoke, and a torrent was furiously let loose. Thunder continued to roll and roar, and we listened among all the noise for those dread sounds—the sharp staccato on roof and windows, the tattoo on the tough rhubarb leaves, but suddenly it all stopped, and a curtain of silence fell. The setting sun gleamed like fire through the rifts in the rapidly dissolving clouds; a blackbird shifted on his perch, chattered and grumbled, and fell asleep again. Clean, soft water overflowed from the brimming rain-barrel. The barn doors squeaked and the boy and his boss came up with the pails of warm, frothy milk, chatting cheerfully, "No real damage, some of the tallest grain may be lodged." There were thankful hearts that night. A narrow escape.

Another few, fortunate August days and the grain goes on its way to harvest.

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SELECTED RECIPES

AS you look ahead to the cold, bleak months of next winter and prepare to add variety and attractiveness to the meals you then will serve the members of your farm family, you turn instinctively to the fruits and vegetables now being marketed in Western Canada. Not all of the kinds wished for are obtainable, for after all the war has taken away some of the opportunities farm women used to enjoy in their selections, but there still are many of the old stand-bys available. Fruit seasons pass quickly. Buy while you may. And, as you make your purchases and prepare to preserve, the following hints may remind you of some of the necessary steps you might overlook, or, if your experience in preserving has not been extensive, will add to your knowledge of this fascinating and valuable art.

1. **Cold Pack Method** — By this method the food is packed into sterilized jars while raw and covered with hot liquid and partially sealed—then sterilized.

2. **Hot Pack Method** — By this method the food is subjected to a short precooking and packed hot—thus requiring a shorter time for heat penetration and in some cases allowing more vegetable to be packed in the jar. With vegetables such as corn or greens the centre of the filled jar reaches sterilization temperatures from 30 to 50 minutes sooner than when packed cold.

3. **Open Kettle Method**—While this method of cooking fruit with sugar in an open kettle is a common one it is not recommended. Open kettle method should never be used for vegetables. Jams, marmalades and preserves in heavy syrup are done in open kettles.

When fruits are cooked in the open kettle, wash them carefully and cook in sugar syrup until tender. Pack while boiling hot into clean, hot, sterilized jars, partially seal and process for five minutes. Then seal.

4. **Raw Canning** — Raspberries, strawberries, or rhubarb may be canned successfully by what is known as the raw canning method. Pack in jars. Cover with boiling syrup. Adjust top and seal. Place on several layers of newspaper in a tub and pour enough boiling water to cover the jars 8 inches over the top. Place a blanket or rug over the tub and leave until cold. In pouring in boiling water care should be taken not to pour directly on the jars.

Blanching

This process is used to remove skins from peaches and tomatoes. It consists of heating in steam or boiling water, then dipping in cold water for a few seconds. The skins will then slip off easily.

Spinach may also be subjected to this process to shrink it and preserve color.

A wire basket, large strainer or a square of cheese cloth may be used to simplify handling.

Canning Fruit Without Sugar

All fruits may be successfully canned without sugar. Use boiling water instead of syrup. Add 5 minutes to time of sterilization given in the time table.

Brine for Vegetables

Allow half teaspoon salt to each pint jar and fill to overflowing with boiling water.

For tomatoes use strained tomato juice.

Rubber rings and metal caps which have a sealing compound on them are sterilized by pouring boiling water over them and allowing to stand 5 minutes.

Grading or Sorting

Uniformity of size and maturity makes a more attractive product. Unripe fruit should be allowed to ripen before canning. Bruised or spotted fruit should not be canned, but if bruises are cut out the good portion of the fruit may be used for jam.

Washing

Fruits and vegetables should be thoroughly washed until all soil is removed. Care should be taken not to bruise the fruits. Lift from the water instead of draining off. If available use a wire basket. A spray is excellent for washing fruits and vegetables. Do not wash too much at one time. A small brush is useful for cleaning vegetables.

Pre-Cooking

Pre-cooking is necessary to shrink vegetables, allow a better pack and to ensure a quick and thorough heat penetration. The vegetables are prepared for serving, covered with boiling water and brought to boiling point over the fire, then boiled for several minutes, packed hot into sealers and covered with the boiling water in which they were cooked. Peaches, pears and cherries can be pre-cooked before packing. This is recommended when oven sterilization is used.

Blanching

This process is used to remove skins from peaches and tomatoes. It consists of placing in steam or boiling water for 15 to 30 seconds to loosen skins and then dipping in cold water.

• • •

August Pattern



You'll wear Pattern 4726 as a housedress and over other dresses. Wrap to left or right. Sleeves are easy-to-sew, cool to wear.

Pattern 4726 comes in misses': 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20. Women's: 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 36, 3⅝ yards 35-in. material.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly SIZE, NAME, ADDRESS, STYLE NUMBER.

Send your order to Farm and Ranch Review, Pattern Dept., Calgary, Alta.

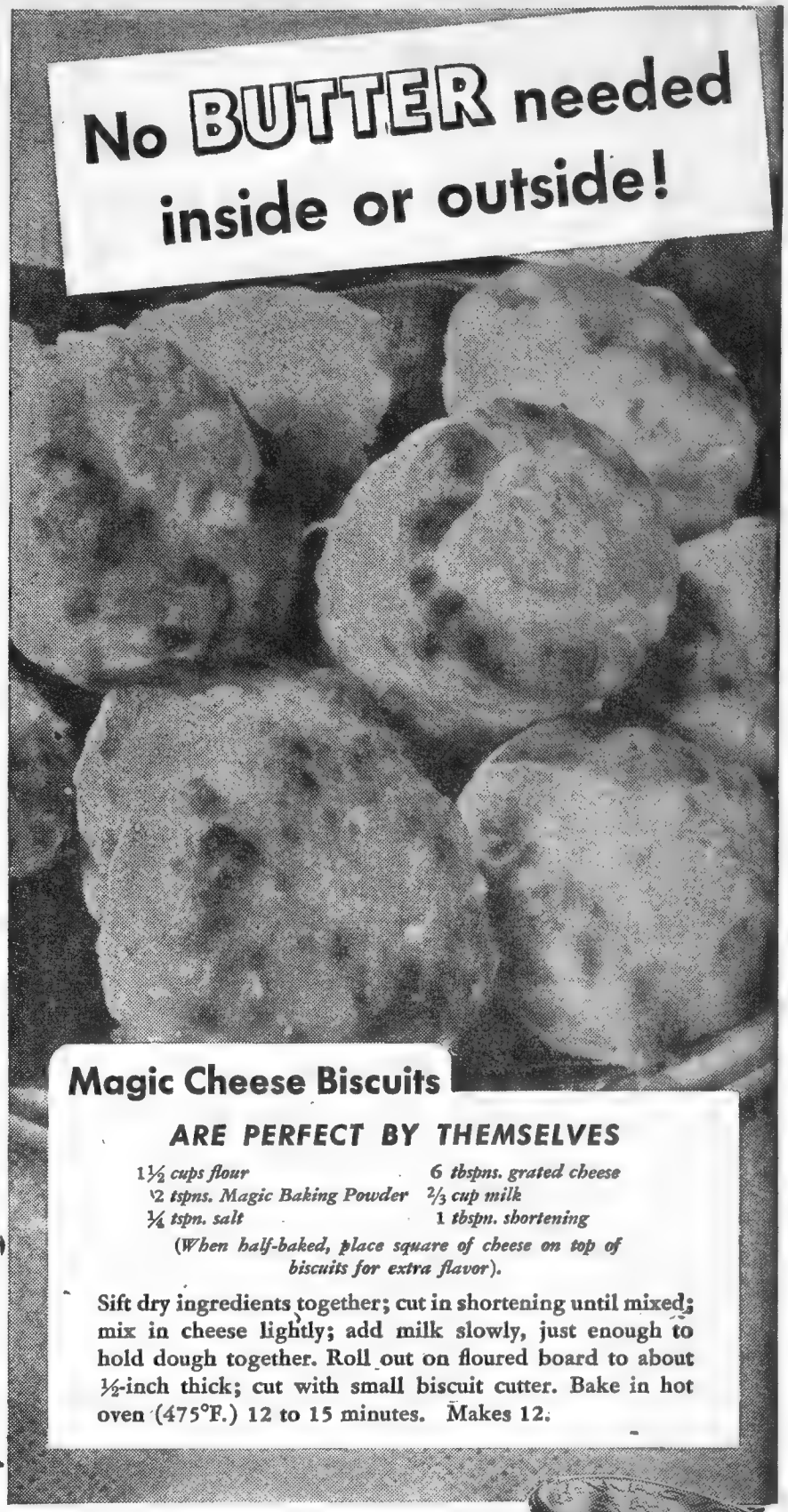
RHUBARB COFFEE CAKE

THIS upside-down cake is easy to make. Melt three tablespoons of butter in an 8x8x2 inch pan. Stir in one-third cup of sugar and cover with two cups of cut fresh rhubarb and one-half cup of raisins. Sift flour and measure 1½ cups. Sift again with half cup of sugar, two teaspoons of baking powder and half teaspoon of salt. Beat one egg, add half cup of milk and 3 tablespoons shortening. Combine with the flour mixture, stirring only enough to moisten the flour. Pour over the fruit in the pan and bake in a moderately hot oven for about 25 minutes. Remove from pan and serve with bottom side up. Serve plain or with cream.

• • •

USE SOUR CREAM

LIVER and sour cream harmonize perfectly. Dredge liver with flour, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and saute in bacon fat. Turn frequently. Add three-quarters cup sour cream and cook until thoroughly heated. Sprinkle with finely chopped parsley.



A LITTLE THING like a butter shortage needn't put a crimp in your biscuit-baking schedule. Not with Magic to help you make hot cheese biscuit treats that are so melty-rich, so luscious—they don't need any butter at all!

The wonderful thing about Magic is its *dependability.* You just know all baked dishes will be sure-fire successes—finer-textured, wonderfully delicious. These days you'll use it more than ever to safeguard precious ingredients—cut down food waste. Magic costs less than 1¢ per average baking. Get Magic today—and try these top-notch "butterless" biscuits.



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Here is a way in which every housewife may help to speed the day when our boys come marching home. WATCH FOOD WASTE! Food is vital in winning this war and we on the home front must conserve it to the limit. Especially during warm weather, great care must be taken to avoid waste of fresh foods. Limit your purchases to daily needs. If you have vegetables and fruits in your home garden, be sure you do not pick too many at a time or leave surplus crops to rot. Share them with your neighbors. Serve smaller portions at all meals so there are no left-overs. Watch fruit and vegetable peelings—peel them thin. Save bones for soups. Save even bread-crumbs for stuffings. Remember that victory in this war depends upon the efforts of every one of us, every day.

★ *Save Food for Fighters!*

Here are

10 FOOD-SAVING RULES

For Wartime

1 **PLAN FOOD BUYING CAREFULLY**
Buy only the food you know your family will eat. Calculate quantities so that there are no left-overs.

2 **PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN**
Help to increase Canada's food production by growing your own vegetables and fruits. Raise chickens and any other stock you can.

3 **AVOID WASTE IN PREPARING**
Measure all ingredients. Watch vegetable and fruit peelings—peel them thin. Cook potatoes in skins.

4 **COOK FOODS PROPERLY**
Follow your cook book carefully so as to avoid waste and retain maximum food values.

5 **SERVE SMALLER PORTIONS**
Start a Clean Plate Club in your home! Don't urge second helpings—let them ask for more.

6 **SAVE LEFT-OVERS**
When you do cook too much, save meat and vegetable remnants for stews, bones for soups, bread-crumbs for stuffings.

7 **SAVE SURPLUS FATS**
Use what you need in your own cooking. What's left over turn in with your other salvage.

8 **DO NOT HOARD**
Canada has a sufficiency of all the foods you need. Don't hoard or buy foods for the sake of using up your ration coupons.

9 **ENCOURAGE OTHERS TO SAVE**
Share with your friends any food saving tips you hear or read. Don't spread gossip about "shortages" or tips that may start runs on unrationed foods.

10 **REDUCE YOUR FOOD BILL**
Choose economical foods—those with concentrated nutriment. Try to keep down and reduce your total food bill.

Contributed in Support of Canada's Nutrition and Food Conservation Programme by B. C. Sugar Refining Company Limited.

FREE RECIPE BOOK—Send your name and address to B.C. Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. for your copy of new Wartime Book of Golden Syrup Recipes.



Rogers.
GOLDEN SYRUP
AVAILABLE IN 2-LB., 5-LB. AND 10-LB. TINS BT-107

Canning Chickens

OLD hens make the best canning chicken, says Vera Macdonald, Supervisor of Alberta Home Economics Branch. Tender young chickens when canned lose flavour and develop a stringy texture, but the old birds stand well the long processing and high temperatures. Chickens should never be cooked or allowed to stand in galvanized iron tubs or pails.

Cut chicken in usual serving portions leaving the skin on, or not, as desired. Trim off lumps of fat, keeping only enough for flavour. Too much fat in the jar may cook out onto the rubber ring and spoil the seal.

Chicken should be sorted into three piles:

(1) Meaty pieces such as breasts, thighs, legs and upper wing joints to can with or without bone, (with bone gives the best flavour.)

(2) Bony pieces including backs, wings and necks. These are best if the meat is stripped from the bone, packed and covered with broth.

(3) Giblets should be kept separate since they discolour and flavour chicken. Livers should be canned alone and gizzards and hearts together.

Pre-cook meaty pieces, bony pieces and giblets separately. Place in boiling water, lower heat, and simmer until the raw colour is nearly gone from the centre of the piece. This will take about ten minutes. Chicken to be canned without bone is simmered long enough so that the meat can be cut from the bone. Use one teaspoon of salt to a quart jar. Pack hot chicken in hot jars and pour over broth to cover the meat. Work out air bubbles. Process in pressure cooker at 15 pounds pressure for 75 minutes with bone, or for two hours without bone. Giblets require 85 minutes for a pint jar, or if hot water bath is used they should be processed for 3½ hours.

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Post-War Problems

THE final report of the Canadian House of Commons Sub-committee on Post-war Problems of Women contains a section on the problems of farm women, indicating that under present conditions young women are leaving the farms and older women are bearing intolerable burdens, writes Frank Shefrin, Economics Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in the Economic Annalist. Accordingly, the Sub-committee has listed some special needs of the farm women. It is recognized that the women on the farm has special problems due to the fact that she is a homemaker engaged in productive work. It was on this basis that recommendations were made with regard to the extension of electrification of the farm home, farm housing, provision for a plentiful supply of running water, and provision for farm sanitation. The report urged the establishment of adequate health services in rural areas.

A rather striking recommendation, observes Mr. Shefrin, was the one listing a number of remunerative enterprises in agriculture, such as mushroom culture, dehydration of fruits and vegetables, boarding houses, and other projects that might attract young women back to the farm. It was recommended that where necessary some sort of assistance should be given to help establish young women in small enterprises.

• • •

Waive Tube Order

IT is no longer necessary to turn in a used tin tube when purchasing shaving cream or toothpaste. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board has revoked the order, since the percentage of tin now being put into new tubes is so low that continuance of the practise is unjustified.

When tubes were made of a high percentage of tin, salvage from 400,000 pounds of used tubes resulted in 90,000 pounds of pure tin.

Salvage operations will continue for a period and it is hoped public co-operation will be maintained.

• • •

PLAN GIRLS' SCHOOLS

ESTABLISHMENT in Saskatchewan of a training school for girls under the bureau of child protection is being considered by the Saskatchewan government, Hon. A. T. Procter, minister in charge of the Old Age Pensions and Child Welfare Acts, states. The school would provide training for older wards of the bureau of child protection, who, at present, must go to other provinces to attend school. It would be established in converted buildings now standing; no new buildings would be built at present. There would be accommodation for 15 to 20 girls.

• • •

EXPLAIN TEA COUPONS

TEA and coffee rations are on the basis of two coupons a month. Valid dates are on the second and fourth Thursday of each month. But when a month has five Thursdays, there is a three-week span between coupon validity dates.

Ration officials of the Prices Board have issued this explanation of the lapse between valid dates of T coupons from Thursday, June 22, to Thursday, July 13.

A similar three-week period comes between August 24 and September 14, and again between November 23 and December 14.

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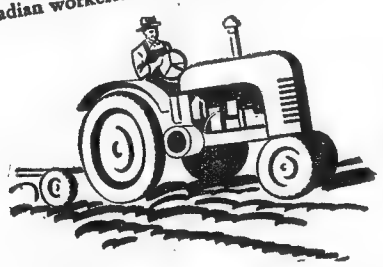
YOUR HELP IS NEEDED ON THE FARMS THIS SUMMER



IT'S healthy, pleasant work, "helping out" on a Canadian farm! Thousands of Canadian students from high schools and colleges, and thousands of office workers and war workers on vacation . . . both men and women . . . are needed to help Canadian farmers solve the manpower shortage—and bring in the crops for Victory.



There will be vegetables to tend, hoe, and weed . . . sunny orchards to work in. Vegetables and fruits must be harvested . . . apples and other fruits for home use and for overseas . . . vitamin-rich vegetables for our armed forces and for Canadian workers. You can do your share!



At poultry farms and dairy farms, there will be milking to do—feeding cattle and poultry—delivering fresh products into town, for home markets and shipment overseas. You'll be paid, for your work of course—extra vacation earnings—and you'll be helping fill the manpower shortage.



Driving a tractor is tricky work—but if you can drive a car, you can do it. The experience you gain will be worthwhile to you . . . as well as a source of increased income. Plan now to make your contribution to Victory, by helping in this real way!



HOW TO ARRANGE YOUR VICTORY VACATION

Consult any special local committee or office established to deal with farm labour placements in your town or city, or, write to your Provincial Director of Farm Labour at the Capital of your Province, or, get in touch with your nearest Employment or Selective Service Office.

Spend at least a part of this summer helping on a Canadian farm—near your own home.

This advertisement, appearing throughout Canada, was contributed by HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED, to assist farmers in securing help, so vital to our war effort.

CONTRIBUTED TO THE WAR EFFORT

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED

KEY MAN IN THE BERLIN DRIVE



THE nation's men of agriculture . . . the food producers are doing a magnificent job in the fight for Victory. We're proud of you!—KEEP IT UP!

A THOUGHT BY THE

BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

Safety Glass for Automobiles, Any Make of Car

M 1778 THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD. CALGARY



WANT A BOOST UP?

Just beyond the stretching fingers of Canada's *new generation* lie tomorrow's free opportunities. Youth faces the unknown future eagerly and unafraid. They don't want to be levelled off with the craven and the failure. They want the freedom to benefit by their own initiative and a friendly boost toward their goal.

For 89 years this Bank has been encouraging personal and business enterprise. It has provided experienced financial counsel, adequate credit arrangements and complete banking facilities for countless undertakings.

These undertakings cover the whole gamut of Canadian economic life. They range from scientific research, through primary industries and manufacturing to essential services, providing new jobs, new markets and new opportunities. Thus this Bank encourages personal initiative and supports enterprising people to boost them up the ladder of success and enrich the unexcelled living standard in which all Canadians share.

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Incorporated 1855

BANKERS TO FREE ENTERPRISE FOR 89 YEARS

82-44 B. S. VANSTONE, General Manager.

LENGTHENING LIFE OF TRACTOR

(Continued from page 7)

tor merely records the pressure exerted by the pump on the oil. A high pressure may mean that the oil is heavy and that considerable pressure must be exerted by the pump to force the oil through the oil passages. Heavy, sluggish oil will not spray on the cylinder walls. Therefore the operator who thinks that everything is all right with the oil system because the indicator registers a pressure of sixty pounds immediately after starting a cold engine on a frosty morning, is in a position like those people who believed Hitler's solemn assurances concerning non-aggression. On the other hand it must be remembered that if no pressure is recorded, it probably means that the pump is not working at all and that no oil is getting to the bearings or elsewhere.

Strange as it may seem the act of burning fuel in an engine produces water. In a reasonably hot engine this water, which is produced as a vapor, goes out through the exhaust valves. In a cold engine some of it will condense on the walls and a portion of it will get down into the crankcase, where it will mingle with the oil to form a sludge. This sludge can and will accumulate on the oil filtering element, where it can freeze on a cold night. Unless the purolator is equipped with a bypass this situation can prevent the passage of oil to the bearings. Thus it can happen that the bearings can burn out within a short time after starting a cold engine. If the oil lead to the indicator is located between the pump and the purolator the bearings can burn out while the indicator is registering a high pressure.

Heat Indicator

The heat indicator records the temperature of the cooling water, and is an accurate indication of the temperature within the engine only when the excess engine heat has free passage through the cylinder walls and head into the cooling water. If hard water is used in the cooling system then deposits will form. These deposits will interfere with the transfer of heat into the cooling water. Thus it can happen that the heat indicator may record a safe operating temperature while conditions within the engine are such that fuel can pre-ignite and lubricating oil "coke" on the cylinder walls. Blind dependence on the heat indicator is another fairly short road to disaster.

If soft water is available it should be used. Otherwise deposits possessing a low degree of heat conductivity will form. This will cause trouble in any engine but it is particularly dangerous in the low-compression engines designed to burn distillate. Distillate contains more heat per gallon than does gasoline and, owing to the lower compression ratio of distillate-burning engines, a smaller percentage of this heat is convertible into power. Therefore, the distillate-burning engine must dispose of more heat through the cooling system and through the exhaust valves. If the cooling system is rendered partly ineffective by hard-water deposits then the exhaust valves must bear the extra load. Sticky valve stem guides, warped valve stems and burnt valves may result.

Indirectly the exhaust valves are cooled by the cooling water. In the intervals between exhausts the valve is in close contact with the valve seat. Heat passes from the valve to the valve seat and thence into the water unless its passage is obstructed by deposits on the walls of the water spaces. Therefore, the valves are in an extremely dangerous position when deposits are present in any quantity. The valves have to handle gases which are hotter than usual by reason of the deposits and their only way of cooling is rendered partly ineffectively by the same deposits.

If hard water must be used in the cooling system, then something must be done at regular intervals to remove the deposits. One recommended procedure is to drain the cooling system of a hot engine and then refill it with a mixture consisting of five parts of muriatic acid, one part of formaldehyde and forty-eight parts of water. Operate the engine for three hours, then drain out the mixture and refill with water. In an engine possessing a cooling system capacity of six gallons, such a mixture would require two and one-quarter quarts of muriatic acid, one-half quart of formaldehyde and five and one-quarter gallons of water. As this quantity of muriatic acid and formaldehyde would cost approximately two dollars and sixty cents, such a proceeding is not too expensive to be practical at least once a month during the working season.

When the radiator boils over do not refill it immediately with cold water or any other kind of water. A much safer plan is to shut down the engine and take time out for a smoke. This will give the overheated cylinder heads time to cool off to an extent that will prevent cracking them when the water is added. A cracked cylinder head can be welded but no welder will guarantee the job. A cold weather practice that should be avoided is that of pouring a pail of hot water into the radiator and then driving the tractor to the pump where the job of filling is completed. This practice is guaranteed to crack any cylinder head sooner or later.

Air Cleaner

The tractor engine can have its life prolonged by paying added attention to the oil-bath air cleaner. If there is any considerable amount of sludge in the oil at the end of the day, the oil should be changed. This may result in more changes than are recommended in the operator's instruction book, but remember that the instruction books were largely written before the present emergency came up.

Transmission

The transmission lubricant should be changed in the Spring and again in the Fall, and should have its level checked at least once a week while the tractor is in operation. Modern tractor transmissions are not given to failure unless the tractor is overloaded, and overloading should be avoided at all costs. If the tractor is equipped with rubber tires it may well happen that these are the only tires it will ever have. Keep them loaded to the point at which slippage is reduced to a minimum. Liquid weight is preferable to solid weight because it reduces wheel-bouncing when passing over an obstruction, a circumstance which will keep both the tractor and its operator in better condition. Do not deflate the tires for the sake of the added drawbar pull obtainable with deflated tires. Deflated tires soon develop cracks in the sidewalls of the tires. In extreme cases it may cause the rim to slip inside the casing with the unpleasant result of tearing the valve stem out of the inner tube.

Recommendations

1. Diesel engine manufacturers emphasize the necessity of using clean fuel. Extend this necessity to any type of engine and its vital parts will last the longer.
2. Warm the engine quickly after starting, or better still, warm it before starting.
3. Do not apply the load until the engine is hot.
4. Engage the clutch slowly.
5. Do not idle the engine for prolonged periods as it is liable to cool off and this causes carbon deposits and washing of the cylinder walls.
6. Do not overload the tractor.
7. Do not engage in the sport of chaining two tractors, drawbar to drawbar, in order to determine which can pull which. This performance puts a very severe strain on the transmission and demonstrates little beyond the fact that the winner engaged the clutch more quickly than did the loser.
8. Observe all of the recommendations in the Operator's Instruction book.

If the foregoing recommendations are observed with care, they may enable the tractor to outlast this emergency. It might last until new tractors are again available in quantity. It might have a certain trade-in value even in the seller's market which will likely follow on the heels of a short period of renewed experience in farming with horses.



Refreshing at any hour!

"SALADA" TEA

Planning Now for Future Buying

By EDNA JAQUES

IF you are a farm woman you know all about saving money. Perhaps no one in the world is more thrifty or knows how to save better than the little woman on the farm, where money comes in slowly throughout the years in small amounts.

Most farm women are budget-wise. They know that many mites makes a muckle, and live accordingly. Butter and egg money has put many a girl or boy through college, bought furniture, new carpets, curtains, bright new paper for the kitchen or living room, and paved the way to a happier way of life for them all.

So who would be better qualified to check prices and keep a weather eye out for any increase in the price of groceries than this same little person who does such a fine job of managing her own home?

Knowing this, the Government, two years ago, enlisted the support of 733,000 rural women in Canada (did you know we had that many?) for the purpose of checking prices and helping to keep inflation in check. Many rural women have given notable assistance in this connection.

In fact such a wonderful job has been accomplished, that a special week was set aside as "Mrs. Consumer Week"—May 22 to 27—to pay tribute to the women of Canada for their share in keeping the cost of living down.

Let's see what has happened. The cost of living rose only 18.5 per cent during the first four years of World War II. In a like period of time in the last war, it rose 52.5 per cent. These comparative advances tell their own story of what a mild inflation means.

The man of the family comes in for his share in this also. He knows that he cannot get much new machinery just now. That cars and trucks are almost off the market, so he is patching tires, slicing ropes, welding minor breaks in his little farm blacksmith shop, and making do whenever he can for the duration.

He knows it is all part of the pattern that is being followed throughout wartime Canada, where everyone can pull for Victory in just such little everyday ways as price checking, careful planning of work, fighting inflation, and growing food for the Forces.

And instead of putting your savings in the teapot on the top shelf, put them into bonds, when the Victory Loans roll around, and when more machinery is back on the market and more goods are back on the counters, you'll have crisp new bonds ready to buy them with.

Of all the freedoms, perhaps freedom from debt is one of the greatest. It means more than it says. It means peace of mind, security of homes and farms, a future for the children.

• • •

SECURING EDUCATIONS

FORTY girls and several boys, wards of the child welfare branch of the newly formed department of reconstruction, labour and public welfare, have attended high schools in various parts of Saskatchewan during the past year, and several of them are expected to go to university next year, according to K. Armstrong, branch superintendent.

As an example of the good work being done by the branch in encouraging its wards to continue with their education after the completion of public school, Mr. Armstrong cited the case of a girl, cared for by the branch since she was four, who recently graduated with high standing as a registered nurse and is now working at her profession in British Columbia. This girl had been anxious to leave school, but had been persuaded to continue by social workers of the child welfare branch.

Any child capable and interested in getting a good education will be backed by the branch to the limit, Mr. Armstrong said.



24 ENTRIES
— win —
22 PRIZES
92%

This outstanding success was achieved by a Western Lady who writes:—

"For years I have used Love's Flavors, and from experience I can say that they are the very best and most inexpensive. In a recent cooking competition at a Western Exhibition I was awarded 22 prizes out of 24 entries."

Never before has any Flavor been linked with such astonishing success.

Most grocers carry good assortments.
Ask Your Grocer First
but insist on the genuine as no other variety gives such FLAVOR VALUE.

If you cannot get the Flavor you want, you may order direct by mail at 35c each, or 3 for $1.00 postpaid.

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By Every Test—LOVES ARE THE BEST

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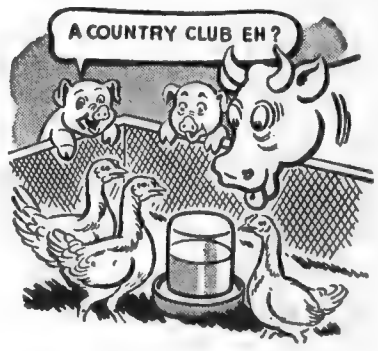
62-68 Lombard Street, Toronto 1, Ontario

HOW TO *Save Feed* and raise Paying Pullets! *by Ful-O-Pep*

The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited offers a few timely pointers to help increase *livability* with this year's flock of pullets. For any bird that doesn't *live to lay*—represents a real loss to the nation!



1 As soon as possible separate cockerels from pullets, putting cockerels in a separate room or building. If this can't be arranged earlier, leave cockerels in brooder house for fattening, at the time pullets go to range.



2 Move pullets to clean range around six to eight weeks, keeping pullets apart from older fowl. Cow pasturage, however, makes a good range—but be sure to enclose poultry shelters and equipment to keep out the cows or hogs.



3 Build range shelters: These may be only a roof, roosts and wire or slatted sides—but they give birds shelter at night with plenty of fresh air which helps prevent colds that often develop in crowded, close houses. Feed hoppers and a drinking fountain should be placed conveniently near.

4 Keep pullets active and scratching — by restricting their feed. The Ful-O-Pep Save-on-Feed plan not only saves feed but helps you raise healthier, more capable pullets. Ful-O-Pep raised birds have set amazing records for livability and won OVER HALF THE WORLD'S EGG RECORDS! You see Ful-O-Pep Growing Mash supplies pullets with a real *vitamin boost* to health, livability and vigour. So ask your authorized Ful-O-Pep dealer for more information at once.



Ful-O-Pep masbes and sacks have been temporarily changed to comply with Government Wartime Regulations.

The Quaker Oats Company
OF CANADA LIMITED
Makers of Quaker and Ful-O-Pep Livestock and Poultry Feeds
PETERBOROUGH, ONT. SASKATOON, SASK.

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Cost $2.00 for 6 months; or $3.00 per year.

The breeders listed below will be glad to send particulars on request. Write them of your requirements.

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Highland Stock Farm, Accredited Herd, Chas. C. Matthews, Calgary, Alta.

Red Polls

T. H. Howes, Willow Farm, Accredited Herd, Millet, Alberta.

Shetland Ponies

Barton's Pony Ranch, Nokomis, Sask.

AUTO PARTS & ACCESSORIES

CAR owners—Attention! Save money on your Auto repairs and accessories. Complete stock of new and used parts. Write for our Free Catalogue. Auto Wrecking Company, Limited, 263-273 Fort Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BELTING

WRITE for Special Bargain List on Belting. The Premier Belting Co., 800 Main Street, Winnipeg.

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START IN Your Own Business

Take over a profitable Watkins route. Must be military exempt and between 25 and 65. Wonderful opportunities in many localities to own a pleasant, profitable, dignified business, backed by an international company. Applicants must be industrious and reliable. Suitable travel outfit required.

THE J. R. WATKINS CO.
DEPT. A. WINNIPEG, MAN.

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DRS. Cassady & Cassady, Foot Correction, Chiropractors, 27 Canada Life Bldg., Calgary.

CREAM SEPARATORS

HAVE your Magnet Separator Rebuilt and painted. Send in the complete machine, less the milk tank, we will rebuild your machine, paint it, put it in first-class shape and GUARANTEE THE WORK FOR TWENTY YEARS. T. S. Petrie, 373 Bowman Ave., Winnipeg, Man.

EDUCATIONAL

BE an Auctioneer—a pleasant, profitable occupation. Send for Free catalogue and how to receive Home Study Course. Fred Reppert School of Auctioneering, Box 158, Decatur, Indiana, U.S.A.

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RAW and IMPROVED FARMS for SALE
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Special Terms
HAY AND GRAZING LEASES
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Mail Coupon for FREE Booklet and state land in which you are interested

MANAGER, LAND DEPARTMENT, HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG. FR-8-44.

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INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670

FARMS & RANCHES FOR SALE

2,000 ACRES Castor district, all good wheat land, heavy crop growing, 700 cultivated, balance hay and pasture, owner carries 300 cattle, modern stucco house, hot and cold water, electricity in all buildings, two miles from school, gravel highway and elevators, all buildings like new. Cost $15,000.00, a sacrifice at $12.50 per acre, half cash, 4% on balance, a deposit will hold until possession January 1st.

1120 ACRES good wheat land, Carstairs district, 700 acres cultivated, near gravel road and school, plenty of buildings and granaries, good well, creek in pasture. $21.00 per acre, some terms, deposit will hold until end of season.

490 ACRES ten miles from Stettler on gravel highway, 215 cultivated, balance pasture. This is good black loam, near school and elevators. The buildings are new and in nice condition. This is a real farm home at $16.00 per acre, $5,000.00 cash.

800 ACRES Cochrane district, good modern house, electricity and water, large stable and outbuildings, fine grain and hay land, wonderful spring, $21.00 per acre, possession now, 300 acre crop included, some terms.

FRANK FREEZE—COPE AGENCIES, per C. H. Magee, Farms Division, 229—8th Ave. West, Calgary, Phone M2232.

160 ACRES of good land and buildings, half mile north of Blucher, Sask. For further particulars write to D. Tomkewich, Sutherland, Sask.

CANADIAN Pacific Railway, Farm Lands, partially improved and unimproved, also grazing land in the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Desirable terms. For particulars apply to Asst. Supt. Sales, 957 Dept. Natural Resources, Calgary.

FOR SALE—Section and a half of land, at Alix, Alberta. Mixed farming land. Full line of Machinery. Over hundred head Cattle. Over hundred head of Hogs. Twelve head of Horses, etc. Sale as going concern, or separate. Apply P.O. Box 23, Alix, Alberta.

FOXES AND SUPPLIES

BOOKING orders, Fall Delivery—Arctic Blue, Silver Black, White Face foxes. Mink. New fox, mink fencings, supplies stocked. Dands, Swift Current, Sask.

HIDES & HORSEHAIR

SHIP your green and dry cattle hides, green horsehides, sheepskins, horsehair, raw furs to J. E. Love & Son, Calgary, for best market values.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

ABERDEEN-ANGUS cattle—Chas. Ellett, Sandy Lake Stock Farm, R.R. 2, South Edmonton, Alta.

CATHRO & Anderson, R.R. 4, Calgary, Alta. Accredited.

HORSE TRAINING

"HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES" —A book every farmer and horseman should have. It is free; no obligation. Simply address Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 648, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.

MACHINERY

LIGHTING PLANTS
PUMPS, MOTORS, ENGINES
Diesel, Nat. Gas
MACHINERY, SUPPLIES
New and Used
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FARMERS: Order your repairs now for Avery, George White, Waterloo, Wood Bros.' Separators, including Hart Feeder and Registers. Complete Stock Feeder and Return Elevator Raddles, Canvas Duck, Steel and Malleable Chain, Rockwood, Neverslip and Lagged Drive Pulleys. Cotton Rope and Sash Cord Lagging, Drive Belts, Cut Belting, 6-inch or smaller, clipper laced, any length. Two-way Bagging Spouts. 6 ft. x 8 inch. Summer and fall repair stocks now arriving for Rock Island Tractors, etc. Order early and avoid delay. Waterloo Machinery (Alberta) Ltd., Edmonton, Alberta.

FOR SALE—Brand new magneto attachment with all necessary connections to fit old style Fordson tractors up to 1928 model, $27.00 less magneto. Brand new 4-cylinder type magneto with impulse, $26.00. This unit will eliminate the constant wearing out of timer and coils. It requires only about 45 minutes to install this unit on the Fordson tractor. Free instructions furnished. This unit is available for immediate shipment. Please send order and remittance to ACME TRACTOR SALVAGE CO., Lincoln, Nebraska.

While Our Boys Do the Fighting—Let's Do the BUYING—Get Your Share of WAR BONDS and STAMPS

MEDICAL

IF you have Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sciatica, Kidney and Bladder Troubles use Elik's Botanic Herbs. A Herbal Treatment in Powder Form. NO BOILING. NO STEEPING. Prepared by a Registered Prescription Pharmacist. It will bring glorious results. It helps to drive off the poisonous clogging waste matter from the system by acting on the liver and stimulating the flow of bile, thus promoting regular and effective bowel evacuation. It seems to neutralize the URIC ACID and LIME SALTS deposits which clog the blood, embarrass the kidneys and cause Stiffness, and Swelling, Pains and Soreness. No matter how old you are, or how discouraged you may be, by all means try this safe Herbal Treatment which gave wonderful relief in above mentioned ailments to many sufferers. ELIK'S BOTANIC HERBS is also highly recommended for constipation, boils, pimples and eczema. Price, $1 and $1.75. Elik's Drug Store, Dept. 44, Saskatoon, Sask.

RHEUMATIC Pains—Why go on suffering the agonies of Rheumatic Pains, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Muscles, Stiff Joints, Pains in Chest or Back when ELIK'S RHEUMATIC OINTMENT No. 12 will give effective and prompt means of relief. No. 12 is unique in its power to get right to the pain. Its heat penetrates swiftly to the painful area, hurries healing blood to relieve the congestion, and spreads comforting warmth over the aching area. Full directions on label. Guaranteed to give results or money refunded. Prepared by an experienced Pharmaceutical Chemist. Prices, $1.00 and $1.75. Put it to test—Get No. 12 today. Elik's Drug Store, Dept. 44, Saskatoon, Sask.

STOP suffering from following stomach disorders: Acid Stomach, Indigestion, Heartburn, Coated Tongue, Bad Breath, Sick Headaches, etc. Use Elik's Stomachie Powder No. 2, prescription of noted Stomach Specialist, prepared by experienced Pharmacist. It must give immediate results or money back. $1.00, $2.00. Elik's Medicine Co., Box 234, Dept. 44, Saskatoon, Sask.

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JEWELLERY AND WATCH REPAIRS, OLD GOLD

EXPERT WATCH AND JEWELLERY REPAIRING, DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD AND SILVER PURCHASED. Send or bring to
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CHIEF and Sunlight Raspberries, $2.00 per hundred. Hanson's improved Sand Cherries, Blueberries, Hazel Nuts, 10 for $1.00. Prepaid. Delivery in October. T. H. Kelsey, Gunn, Alta.



IMPROVED CHIEF, hardiest, most productive and satisfactory Raspberry. 100, $2.50, postpaid. Fred Smith, Netook, Alta.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN

MANY GIRLS WANTED TO LEARN hairdressing. No former experience necessary. Splendid opportunity for advancement. War Work has absorbed many hairdressers, you should learn to take their place. Pleasant, refined work. Big Pay. Many start shops of their own. Literature free. Write Marvel Beauty Academies, 326A - 8th Aven. W., Calgary.

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"DERPO" bug killer, 85c—Completely exterminates Bedbugs, Cockroaches, Fleas, Silverfish, Crickets. At leading stores, or Derpo Products, Toronto 4.

"DERAT" rat and mouse killer, 50c—Harmless to Human, Animal, Fowl. At leading stores, or Derpo Products, Toronto 4.

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INTRODUCTORY Special! Mail this ad. with 10c in coin and 4 negatives and receive 4 beautiful panel-embossed snapshots in handy pocket album. Artisto, Dept. 159, Drawer 200, Regina, Sask.

SENSATIONAL Introductory Offer! 6 beautiful enlargements of any 6 negatives of same size (up to 2¼ x 4¼). Produced with new Photo Electric "Magic Eye". Send negatives with this ad. and 25c in coin today! Photo Research Labs., Dept. E, Drawer 370, Regina, Sask.

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BOOK of one thousand dreams and their meaning. How soon you will marry and who your future husband or wife will be. 120 pages in well bound covers. Most complete published. 50 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

WOMEN! If you have tried everything else and have failed to obtain relief, don't worry. Try "Delaye" Female Pills for delayed, painful or irregular periods. (Strongly recommended.) Triple Strength XXX, $3.00. Paris Co., 312 McIntyre Bldg., Dept. "R", Winnipeg, Man.

LONELY—Get acquainted. Hundreds of members, all ages, many with means. Many widows with farms and city property. Housekeepers, city and country girls. Particulars, 10c. Ladies free. Western Social Club. Sub. 23, Edmonton, Alta.

BEAUTIFUL hair can be yours, free from dandruff, baldness, falling hair and itching scalp. Use Grattan's Hair Restorer, fully guaranteed. Complete treatment, 75 cents, postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ASTRA fortune telling cards. Tell your own and friends' fortune. Wonderful amusement. Full deck and complete instructions. Only 50 cents postpaid. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MEN, 35 - 45 - 55 Lack Pep? Try Menna for lowered vitality—manly pep and vigor guaranteed. $2.00 Postpaid. Paris Co., Dept. "R", 312 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

MARRY RICH—Send for FREE photos and descriptions of lonely persons desiring correspondence and marriage. Jane Fuller Club, J-797 Milwaukee, 1, Wisconsin.

WRINKLES, Crowsfeet and saggy skin are caused by stretched pores. Shrink them and they are corrected. Grattan's Wrinkle Lotion will give you a fine texture skin, free of blackheads, large pores, wrinkles and saggy skin. You can feel the skin tighten. $1.00 postpaid. Money back guarantee. G. Grattan, Station L, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

LONESOME? Join Reliable Club—Established 1909. Book of photos and descriptions of members. Free, sealed. Exchange Company, 3827-H Main, Kansas City, Mo.

ARE YOU RUPTURED?

RELIEF, COMFORT.—Positive Support without advance method. No elastic or understraps or steel. Write Smith Manufacturing Co., Dept. 98, Preston, Ont.

RUPTURED? New patented invention, lifts and holds like the human hand. Write for information. Hand-Lock Products, 146 King St. East, Kitchener. Ont.

RABBITS

RABBITS for Sale—Snow White Angoras and New Zealand white. Prices right. Shaw Rabbitry, Glenwoodville, Alta.

RAISE Angora Wool. Demand greater than ever. Unlimited cash markets. First grade plucked $10.00 a pound. Doroville strain Angoras are the Heaviest producers obtainable. Non-matting type wool. Bred from pedigree imported stock. Rabbits for fur and meat. Flemish Giants, New Zealands. Send stamp for catalogue. Doroville Rabbitry, Parksville, B.C.

SONG WRITERS

SONG POEMS wanted to be set to music. Send poem for immediate consideration. FIVE STAR MUSIC MASTERS, 545 Beacon Bldg., Boston, Mass.

SONGWRITERS — Send poem for immediate examination and Free Rhyming Dictionary. Richard Brothers, 18 Woods Building, Chicago.

TIRES



Solid Rubber Tires
— on steel wheeled tractors and trailers. Equal air, cheaper, no permit. Car and truck tires, vulcanizing and retreading.
HODGSON
Moose Jaw

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TANNERS, Furriers, Fur Dressers — Furs stored and repaired, robe and leather Tanning, Taxidermy. The Briggs Tannery, Offices and Factory, Burnsland, Calgary, Alberta. Phone E 5430.

WASHER REPAIRS

MAYTAG Washer and Engine Repairs carefully done by trained mechanics. A full stock of parts on hand for Maytag repairs, also wringer rolls for most makes. The Maytag Co. Ltd., Calgary and Regina.

WATER SYSTEMS

WATER Systems For Sale—Household, farm 32, 110-volt pressure systems. Dandy Products, Swift Current, Sask.

WINDCHARGERS

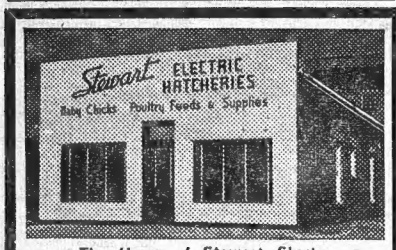
32-V. AND 110-V. LITE PLANTS—Jacobs Wind Chargers are completely automatic. They will not overcharge your batteries and no Jacobs Charger has ever burned out. They are direct-drive and have variable-pitch-propellor governor. For full particulars and the name of your nearest dealer, write to AUTOMOTIVE SUPPLY COMPANY, 205—10th St. S., Lethbridge, Canada. "Alberta Distributors"

USED CARS

Will Pay Cash
FOR USED CARS & TRUCKS
MACLIN MOTORS
LIMITED
ELEVENTH AVE. & FIRST ST. W.
CALGARY. PHONE M1191

BABY CHICKS

We are still booking orders for our quality Leghorn and New Hampshire chicks for delivery after May 15th. Cockerels in both breeds are available now. All stock government approved. Send for information and price list. New Siberia Farm,
A. Balakshin, Chilliwack, B. C.



The Home of Stewart Chicks


J.R.Stewart

Orders are now being placed for 1945 Delivery

PLAN your Poultry needs now to avoid disappointment next spring. A small deposit will book your order and give you preference of delivery dates.

Stewart chicks are all hatched from Government Approved, Blood-tested flocks. Chicks that will LIVE—GROW—LAY—and PAY.

Tune in to our Old-Time Programme, Thursday nights, 9:30 p.m., over CFCN, Calgary, 1010 K.C.

Stewart Electric Hatcheries
602B - 12th AVE. W., CALGARY, ALTA.

Wit *of the* World

'Course Not

A FRENCHMAN, struggling with the English language turned to an American friend for counsel:

"What," he asked, "is a polar bear?"

"Polar bear? Why he lives 'way up north."

"But what does he do?"

"Oh, he sits on a cake of ice and eats fish."

"Zat settle! I will not accept!"

"What in the world do you mean, you won't accept?"

"Ah," explained the other, "I was invited to be a polar bear at a funeral, and I will not accept!"

Had the Idea

"WILLIE," said his mother, "something tells me that you didn't go to church today. What was the text of the sermon?"

"The text was — er — let me see — something about 'Wait a while and you will get a blanket'."

"Willie! There's nothing like that in the Bible. I'm going to call the minister and ask him."

She called the minister, who informed her that the text was, "Be patient and the Comforter will come."

Calgary Champions

(Continued from page 6)

Reserve Grand Champion — Kaladar Sharon, 62261, C. Dunham, Fairlight, Sask.

Percherons

Males

Grand Champion—Acme Cardox, 18028, Greenway & Clark, Acme, Alta.

Reserve Grand Champion—Justamere Nixy, 18267, H. R. McConachie, Cochrane, Alta.

Females

Grand Champion—Midwood Miviso, 20913, H. R. McConachie.

Reserve Grand Champion—Starlight Koncamess, 21783, H. E. Salter, Calgary.

Belgians

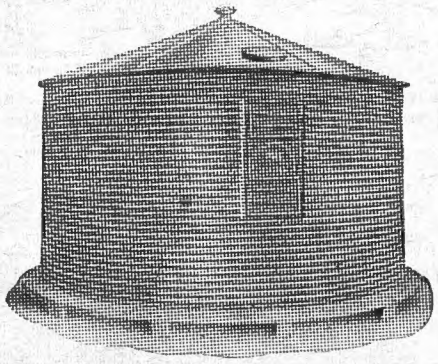
Males

Champion—Ch. Dominion Victory, 8393, Carl Olsen, Drumheller, Alta.

Females

Grand Champion—Superdale De Bois Patsy, 7407, Claude Gallinger, Edmonton, Alta.

NEW MIRRORS, Made to Order
Any Size or Shape
THE BENNETT GLASS CO. LTD.
M 1778 228 - 7th Ave. East, Calgary



WESTEEL GRANARIES

—made before the war—are safely storing much of the valuable grain surplus which the elevators could not accommodate. When wartime restrictions are released, this sturdy, convenient and economical granary will again be manufactured to serve Western farmers.

WESTERN STEEL-PRODUCTS
CORPORATION LIMITED
WINNIPEG
Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton Vancouver

THE WARTIME PRICES AND TRADE BOARD

FARMERS' BULLETIN

HARVEST HELP RATIONS

Farm workers employed for more than two weeks should provide their own food ration books. If help is hired for less than two weeks, special ration coupons for the men's meals may be obtained from the Local Ration Board. Applicant must list the number of extra men employed, amount of work and the number of days men will work. If a farmer hires an American combine outfit and feeds the crew, he can obtain supplementary rations by applying to the Local Ration Board. An American combine harvest outfit operating a cook car to prepare regular meals for the crew can obtain temporary ration cards after supplying the necessary information to the Local Ration Board.

DRY WHOLE AND SPLIT PEAS

New ceiling prices for all varieties and grades ensure growers a return on sales to the domestic market approximately equal to the $3.25 per bushel now obtained for peas exported. Primary producers' sales to processors are exempt from the price ceiling. But if a primary producer sells to a wholesaler, he must observe the ceilings set for processors. These maximum prices for a 98-lb. bag are: $7. for large yellow (Marrowfat type), green or blue whole peas; $5.90 for medium yellow or small yellow whole peas; $8.50 for green or blue split peas; $7.40 for yellow split peas. Prices are f.o.b. producer's shipping point, but do not include federal sales tax where applicable.

NEW POTATO PRICES

Seasonal reduction in the producers' ceiling price for new potatoes came into effect July 16, with further seasonal adjustments on July 30 and August 13. Shippers' maximum prices are based on ceilings set for Harrow, Ont., and Vancouver, B.C., plus transportation costs not to exceed 40 cents per hundred pounds. Farmers selling potatoes from last year's crop come under the old potato price schedule which allows for storage charges of 50 cents per 75-pound container and 65 cents per 100-pound container.

LADDERS FOR FARMERS

Sale of wooden extension ladders and wooden step ladders over 7 feet in height has been stopped, except by permit. This action was taken to save fir for aircraft construction. Fruit growers and other farmers who need ladders in their work will be given every consideration in the issuance of permits.

CEILING PRICE FOR HONEY

This year's price for No. 1 White Honey sold in bulk at wholesale is half a cent higher than the 1943 maximum price for non-pasteurized honey. In direct sales to consumers a producer is allowed the retailers' markup. British Columbia, the Maritimes and Quebec east and north of the counties of Compton, Richmond, Drummond, Yamaska and Maskinonge and north of the southern boundary of the county of Abitibi are in Zone 2 with the rest of Canada in Zone 1. Maximum price at which a person may sell at wholesale, in bulk, any honey produced in Zone 1 is 13 cents a pound for No. 1 White Honey, 12 cents a pound for any other honey f.o.b. the seller's shipping point. Bulk honey produced in Zone 2 and sold at wholesale to a buyer in that zone can sell for one cent higher.

HAY IN WESTERN PROVINCES

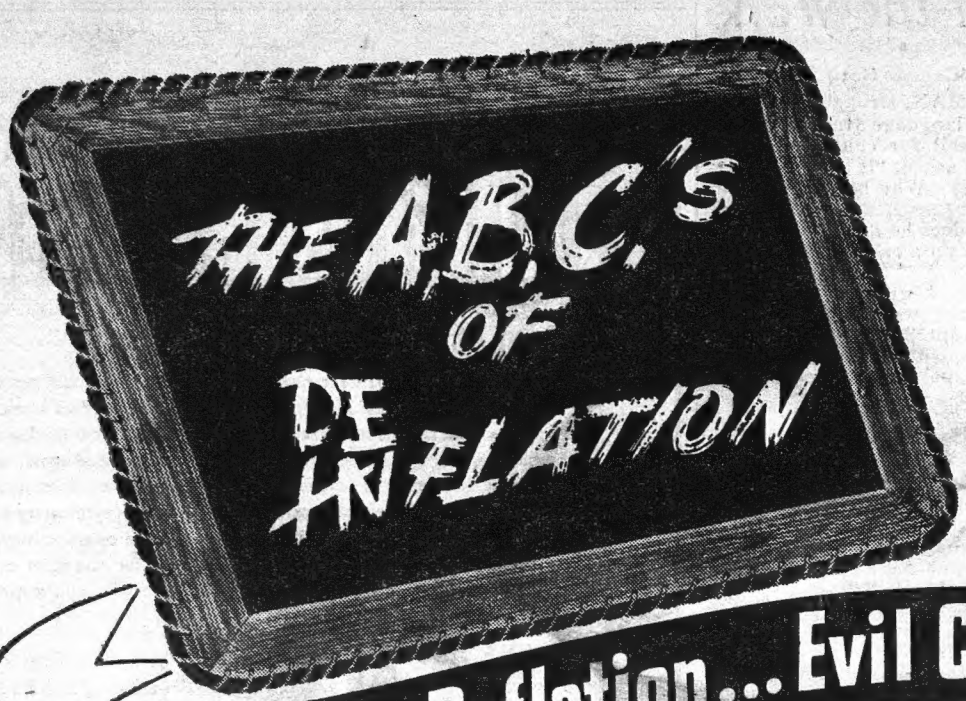
Minor adjustments have been made in the ceiling price for hay in the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. Maximum price for Timothy is now $3. a ton above other kinds of hay. Maximum differential between the ceilings for baled and loose hay is $4. a ton for British Columbia and $3. a ton for Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Producers who sell hay direct to feeders may take the markup allowed dealers—$1.50 a ton for hay loaded and shipped in carlots, $3.50 a ton for smaller quantities.

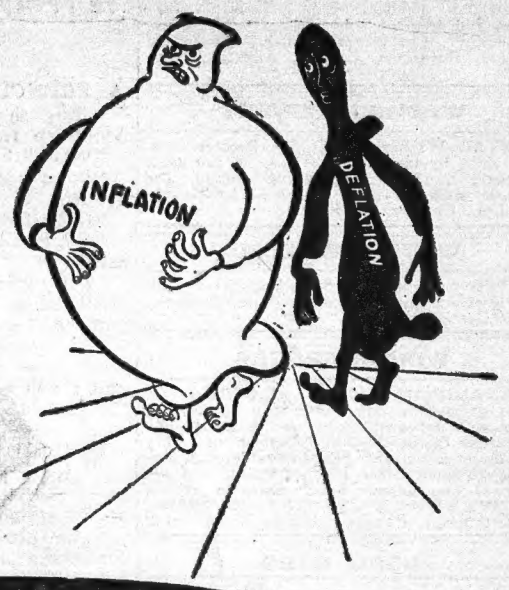
FARM MACHINERY REPAIR PARTS PRICES

No price reduction on imported farm machinery repair parts resulting from the budget removal of import duties and War Exchange Tax will be made prior to September 30. After that date all imported repair parts, including floor and shelf stocks, will sell at whatever price level is established under the new import arrangement. The September 30 date has been set because large stocks of parts, on which duty and War Exchange Tax have been paid, are on hand at this time of year to take care of fall demands. Repair parts are sometimes carried in stock for years and it would be impossible to tag separately each of the many thousands of items. Any price reduction on complete farm equipment imported after June 26 must be passed on to the consumer immediately.

For further details of any of the above orders apply to the nearest office of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

NO. 7





Inflation and Deflation... Evil Companions



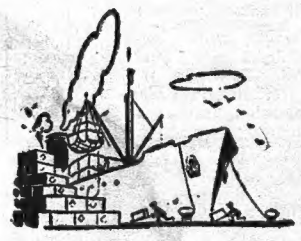
Past wars have always brought some degree of inflation.



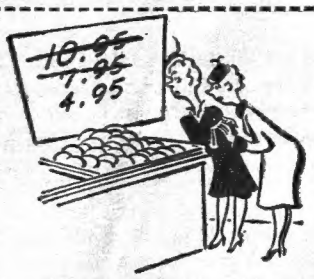
Goods were scarce...Prices and wages sky rocketted to unnatural heights.



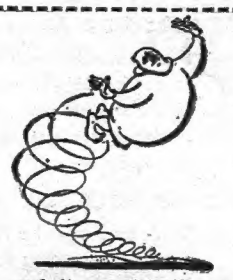
Then one day the war stopped . . .



in due time goods became plentiful again



Scarcity prices could no longer be demanded



and "spiralling" prices went "pop"



and came down with a bang



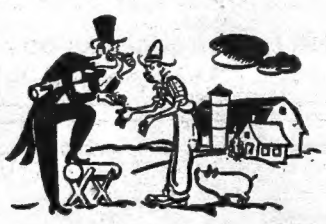
people stopped buying because they thought prices would go still lower



merchandise dropped in value—retailers went bankrupt



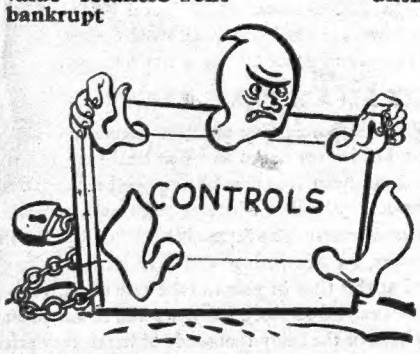
factories closed and unemployment followed



farms were foreclosed



distress was general and deflation was in the saddle.



That is why in this war prices are controlled—so that they will not ruin buyers in a rise or sellers in a slump.



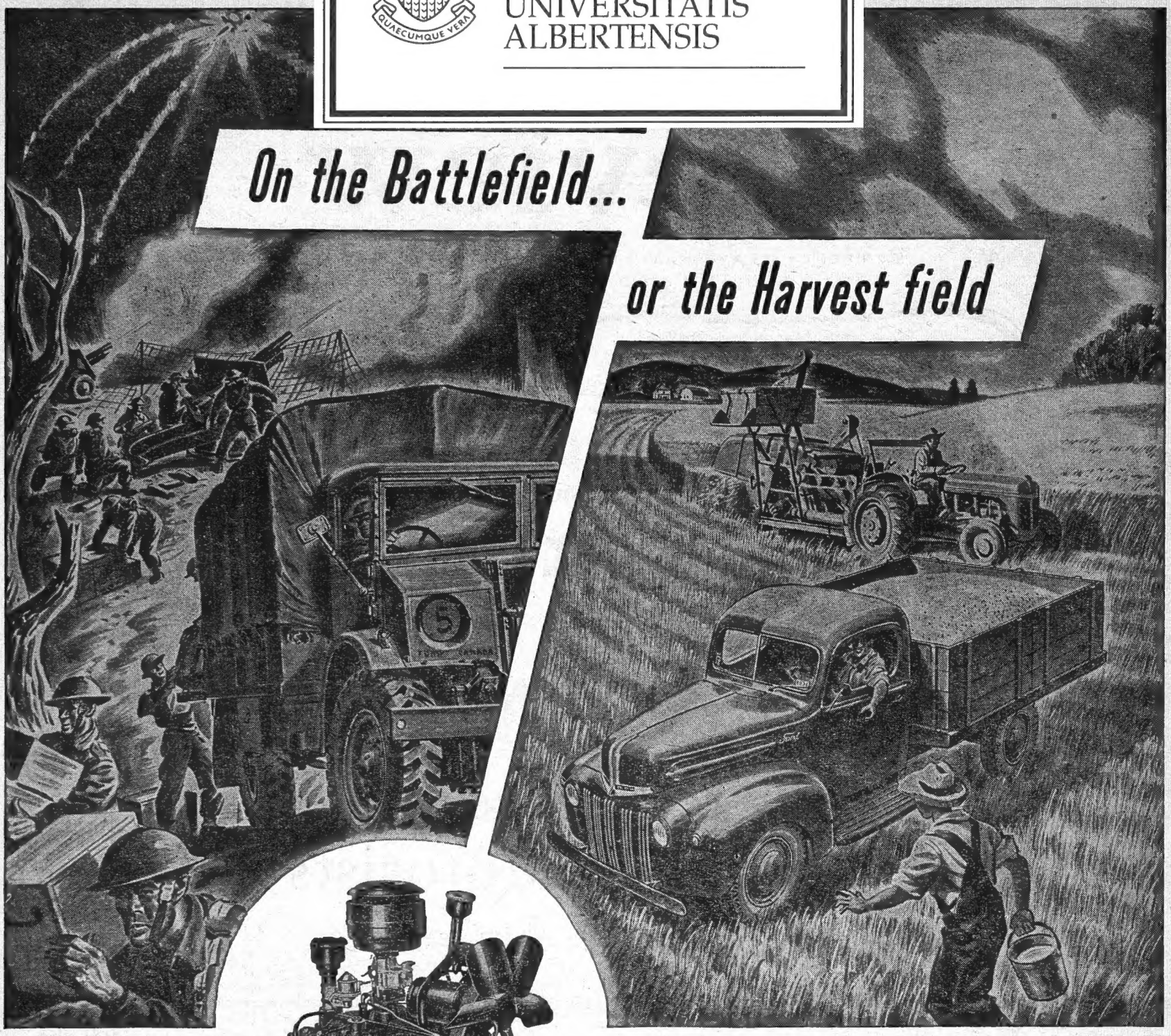
Price ceilings—wage and salary controls—rationing—Victory Bonds—increased taxation—are all part of a grand strategy to head off Inflation—thus preventing Deflation.

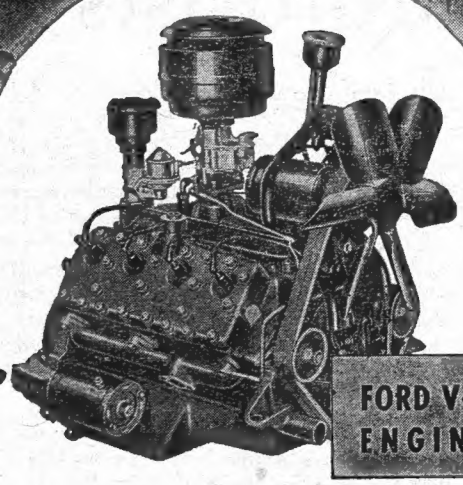
PREVENTION OF INFLATION IS THE BEST PROTECTION AGAINST DEFLATION

LISTEN TO "IN THE SPOTLIGHT" RADIO PROGRAMME
EVERY SUNDAY NIGHT 7.30 p.m., E. D. T.

This advertisement is one of a series being issued by the Government of Canada to emphasize the importance of preventing further increases in the cost of living now and deflation later.

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IT HAS POWER TO SPARE

RUGGED FORD VEHICLES, built strong and tough by Canadian workmen, have borne the brunt of many hard-fought battles. That amazing piece of engineering—the Ford V-8 Engine—is today supplying a goodly share of the horsepower so essential in waging modern warfare.

The Ford V-8 Engine drags guns into forward positions. It hustles troops from one part of the front to another. It lugs up ammunition, food, motor fuel; transports refugees and prisoners of war.

In the harvest field it is just as efficient, dependable and economical of fuel and oil as on the battlefield. Today it plays a prominent part in producing the nation's food and transporting it to market.

Whether it is being used to power an army truck, a universal carrier, or an artillery tractor on the war front, or the truck engaged in essential transport here in Canada, the Ford V-8 Engine is a power plant that is dependable and trouble-free. On the battlefield or the harvest field it has power to spare.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY (FORD V-8 AND MERCURY CARS, FORD TRUCKS, FARM TRACTORS, BUSES) **OF CANADA, LIMITED**

LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

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